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COMMENT OF THE DAY

The Soviet Reply

RUSSIA'S reply to the Big Three invitation to hold a meeting of Foreign Ministers to discuss European problems, notably the future of Germany and finalising an Austrian treaty, is not particularly encouraging. It seems beyond the wit of the Soviets to give a simple "yes" or "no" to a simple proposal; they always find it necessary to encompass their replies with conditions, either stated or implied. Thus, while expressing willingness to join in four-power discussions, they complicate the situation by insisting that Communist China must take part in conferences dealing with international questions. Yet the Kremlin must know that the Big Three could never agree to the Peking Government participating in discussions concerning Germany and Austria. An attempt to turn the Big Four meeting into a Big Five conference and to broaden the agenda will most certainly be resisted by the West, and Russia knows this full well. Why then has Mr. Molotov raised Red China's position in replying to the invitation to talks on purely European issues? One possibility is that the Soviet leaders are playing for time while they sort out their internal differences. Another is that the Russian policy is running again on the Stalinist lines of non-co-operation, and that Molotov is being awkward over the agenda to ensure that the meeting cannot take place. And a third possibility is that Moscow is simply up to its old game of provoking disagreement in the Western camp in view of the divergence of British and American opinion over recognition of Communist China. The Russian contention that problems affecting Asian nations need full-scale discussions by the five leading powers is nothing but a red herring. The invitation extended by the United States, Britain and France expressly referred to the questions of Germany and Austria—no questions which bear no direct relations to controversial Far East issues. And if the Western powers permitted subjects such as the establishment of foreign bases in Asia to be included in an agenda for dealing with European problems, any prospects of an agreement being reached about Germany and Austria would fade into oblivion. This is why it is essential that the Big Three should carefully study the Soviet note and consider all its implications. There is no point in adding yet another to the already long list of farcical Big Four Foreign Ministers' meetings.

Splendid News

THE announcement that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has persuaded Sir Alexander Grantham to remain as Governor until the middle of 1955 gives Hong Kong considerable satisfaction. Sir Alexander has occupied his important office with distinguished success since 1947 and no previous Governor has ever gained so completely the confidence of the community. We offer, also, congratulations to Sir Alexander on creating the record of being appointed the Colony's Governor for eight years. This is clear testimony to his executive and administrative talents which are recognised as keenly in Whitehall as they are in Hong Kong. Sir Alexander's willingness to serve a further twelve months when he is fully entitled to a richly deserved retirement is also a sign of his high sense of duty which is fully appreciated and widely applauded. The extension of his term of office is splendid news.

E. GERMANS DEFY FOOD

PARCELS BAN

Thousands Make Journey To Berlin

Berlin, Aug. 5. Thousands of East Germans again defied a rail travel ban and increased reprisal threats by their Communist government today to collect American German food parcels in West Berlin. East Berliners again came unhindered and returned home with their parcels intact. There were no demonstrations.

But East Germans told Reuter that Communist Party officials wearing armbands inscribed "Helpers of the People's Police" had reinforced armed police guards on dozens of East German railway stations, where people were stopped from going to Berlin, and those returning had their Western food parcels confiscated.

Taegliche Rundschau, the Soviet High Commission's German language newspaper here, said collecting centres had been established on railway platforms for food parcels which misguided persons had collected and later given up voluntarily after realising their error.

The continuing stream of East Germans collecting parcels in spite of the rail travel ban was explained partially by the fact that the travel ban does not apply to the monthly or weekly rail tickets of people, whose business or work makes these trips necessary.

Other East Germans said they had bought tickets to places outside Berlin and "just stayed put" in the train until they reached Berlin.

Some claimed to have come by bus by the "back way", or on bicycles.

Most East Germans reaching here said they would store their parcels with friends or relatives until they could take them home when railway station controls had been relaxed.

Their chief fear was that if they were seen carrying parcels for several people, they would be searched and all the identity cards they carried confiscated.

That would result in the publication of their names as "prospective Western agents and saboteurs" and would bring 150-mark fines (about £12) for each card other than their own.

WORKLESS BENEFIT

Hundreds of West Berlin unemployed and pensioners again collected Western food parcels, surrendered by East Germans at rail terminals, from an East Berlin distribution centre.

Two anti-Communist West Berlin newspapers, Kurier and Telegraf, made this the subject for leading articles on the plight of West Berlin's 250,000 unemployed.

The anti-Communist information bureau, West, claimed that all teachers in the town and district of Schwerin, East Germany, had received an official circular warning them they would face instant dismissal if they collected "begging parcels" in West Berlin.

Western Berlin police said East German police were less active and hundreds of East Germans got through the border safely with their food parcels.

East German queuing at West Berlin food centres said travel controls at East German and East Berlin railway stations had been relaxed.

West Berlin anti-Communist organisations claimed today that the Soviet Union was about to make considerable financial concessions to East Germany to enable her to carry through the "new course" policy.

They said official East German sources indicated that the Soviet Union would grant some of the wishes the East German leaders expressed after the June 17 revolt—including a cut in occupation costs, reduced reparations, a cash loan and food aid.

The Western groups said East Germany's economic problems had been the subject of talks in Moscow, Warsaw, Berlin and Prague, and that the Soviet counterpart to the American Marshall Aid Plan organisation, Reuter.

A formal statement issued by the State Department said: "This Soviet reply does not appear to reject the proposal of a four-power foreign ministers meeting, but there is so much ambiguity in the language that a great deal more study, including consultation with the British and French, must be given before a reply can be drafted."

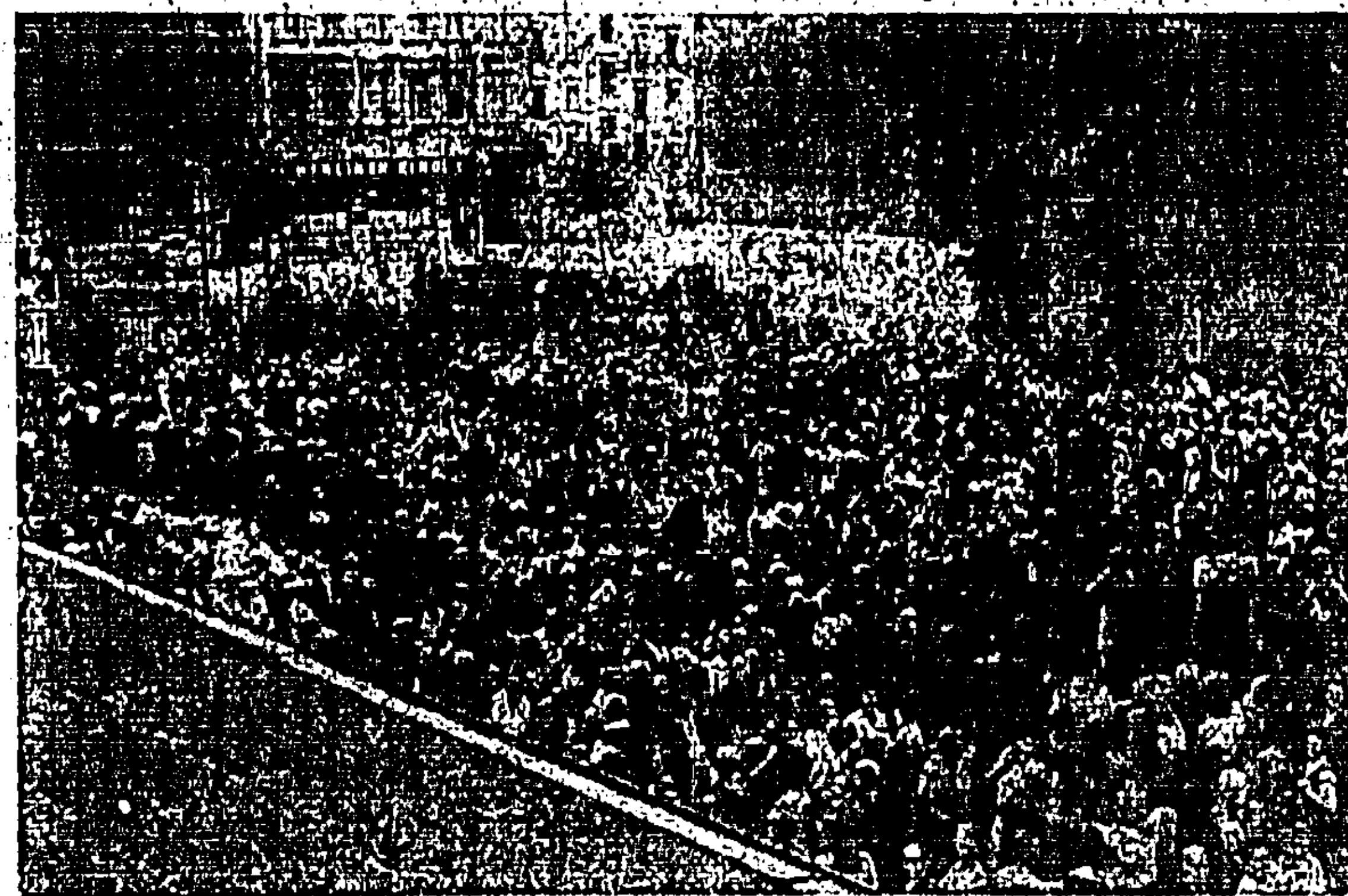
The West invitation to the Soviet Union was issued on July 15 at the end of the Washington conference of the British, French and United States foreign ministers.

The Soviet Union's reply today had been interpreted in London and Paris as an acceptance of the proposal, but containing differences with the West on the subjects to be discussed.

The State Department spokesman, asked if the Soviet note left open the door for Big Four discussions, replied it appeared that State Department experts studying the note had not yet agreed on this.

Officials said that agreement in Washington had not been reached on the meeting of the Big Four which seemed to contain many conditions requiring further study.

In its formal statement, the Department said that the Soviet note raised many issues which were not related to the West's invitation, which it declared "intended to deal in a concrete way with a major source of international tension—the question of Germany."



New Star In Kremlin Hierarchy

Paris, Aug. 5. The Soviet Tass Agency in its account of today's meeting of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet mentioned the presence of Nikita Khrushchev in the government seat in third place after Georgi Malenkov and Vyacheslav Molotov.

Khrushchev who is secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party has not hitherto been considered as a member of the Soviet government.

This was taken here by observers as confirmation of a change in the Soviet hierarchy in a communiqué announcing that Premier Georgi Malenkov had visited a Chinese exhibition now showing in Moscow.

In this communiqué, Tass first cited Khrushchev immediately after Malenkov and before Marshal Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. Previously in the list of party dignitaries Khrushchev came after Voroshilov.

This advancement was considered here as confirmation that Khrushchev is a "rising star" in the Soviet government. In the old Stalinist Politburo, he entered the 10th place (he was seventh on the list in the restricted presidium formed after Stalin's death and by the May Day celebrations this year he had already skipped into 14th place ahead of Marshal Bulganin and Kaganovich, first vice-premier.

STEADY PROGRESS

Meanwhile, on March 14, Khrushchev was elected first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party replacing Malenkov, who was "relieved of his functions" at his own request.

He has made steady progress into the innermost councils of the Kremlin since 1939 when he became first secretary of the Communist Party of his native Ukraine.

In 1940, he was called to Moscow and appointed Secretary of the Russian Communist Party—the most important party in the USSR. He was at the same time named the first secretary of the Federation of Moscow.

This was an important promotion which gave him frequent access to Josef Stalin himself. Khrushchev suffered another setback over the campaign for the re-grouping of the Kolkhozes (collective farms).

Despite this failure, Khrushchev was entrusted with the most important mission of preparing the reform of the party statutes, announced at the 19th Congress of the Party on October 5, 1952.

The election of Khrushchev as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party seemed at the time to be the high water mark in his fortune.

Now he has apparently stepped into third place in the Soviet inner sanctum— ahead even of the old Bolshevik, Klementy Voroshilov, Politburo veteran since 1926.—France Press.

Despite warnings not to accept them, these hungry East Berliners await the arrival of the first 1,000,000 food parcels, weighing 5,000 tons, which were offered to them free. The East Berlin City Government executive council have told the people, that it is an attempt to recruit agents for the West, and that they must not enter West Berlin to get the parcels, and that those who defy the order will be punished. — London Express.

KNOWLAND TO VISIT FAR EAST

Washington, Aug. 5. The Senate Republican leader, Senator William Knowland, of California, said today he proposed to make a trip late this autumn to Korea, Japan, Formosa, Indo-China, Thailand, the Philippines and other parts of the Far East.

Senator Knowland, who yesterday was elected to succeed Senator Robert Taft, said he would make the trip alone to confer with leaders there. He has made three previous trips to the Far East since the Second World War.

"I want to keep abreast of developments out there," he explained.

He and three other Senate leaders were forced to decline an invitation to accompany the Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, on his current trip to Korea to confer with President Syngman Rhee.

Senator Knowland said the autumn trip would last about a month and would be before an extended visit to the area by Vice President Nixon scheduled for October.—Reuter.

A Potential Fort Knox

Sydney, Aug. 5. Dr. Harry Messel of the Sydney University Atomic Research team, said today: "If we guard our uranium we can build up a Fort Knox in Australia which will completely dwarf anything the Americans ever thought of!"

(Fort Knox is the stronghold where the United States keeps her gold reserves).

But, he added, "We should not keep it all for ourselves. It is our duty to provide some of it for the United States and Britain, on whom our security depends."

Dr. Messel, a professor of Physics at Sydney University, said he had been assured by the Government that Australia would keep ample supplies of uranium ore and would not export all of it. He also said he had been told Australia's uranium deposits had adequate security guards.—China Mail Special.

Mustang Crashes

Djakarta, Aug. 5. A Mustang of the Indonesian Air Force crashed at an airfield in Bandung, West Java, this morning, killing the pilot, a second flight lieutenant.—United Press.

The Hungry Thousands



They Made 'Confessions' Ludicrous

Freedom Village, Aug. 5. Private Jack Heslop of Bradford, Yorkshire, told correspondents that after British troops turned "public confessions" into a laughing stock, the Chinese abandoned it as a form of punishment.

"When you do anything wrong they used to make you write out a confession and then read it in front of all the chaps. But finally it got to be a joke. For more serious crimes such as breaking out of camp, defacing camp property, spreading rumours etc. they had a guard-house."

Heslop said that at first treatment of prisoners was very bad but later it improved.

"We got up a lot of concerts. I sang in the choir and we sang songs like 'Holy City'. They stopped us singing songs like 'Land of Hope and Glory' or 'God Save the Queen'."

"They also stopped a chap playing 'The British Grenadiers' on his mouth organ."

"Whenever we had a concert we had to write the script out and submit it for censorship. They sent it to headquarters and it took about three weeks getting it back."

Heslop said the Communists brought them south in a train and were actually building the railway ahead of them. "Sometimes we'd wait while they re-laid the track in front of us. We stopped at one station six hours while they built a small bridge and laid 300 yards of track," he said.—China Mail Special.

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Wife Pleads For Gaoled Husband

Minister Promises To Intercede

London, Aug. 6. Mr. Imre Horvath, retiring Hungarian Minister in London, today promised the wife of the gaoled British businessman, Edgar Sanders, he would deliver a personal message to the Hungarian President begging for his release.

Mrs. Winifred Sanders had pleaded with the Minister for 20 minutes at the London Legation, seeking the release of her husband, imprisoned with Mr. Robert Vogel, an American businessman, four years ago for alleged espionage.

The United States secured Mr. Vogel's release two years ago but Mr. Sanders is still in prison.

Mrs. Sanders left the Legation dejectedly, shrugging her shoulders, and said: "Really there is nothing."

But the Minister later told reporters he would personally hand her message to Mr. Istvan Dobi, President of the Hungarian Presidential Council, whom he described as the only person with the constitutional right to free her husband from his 13-year sentence.

Mr. Horvath said he had received Mrs. Sanders at her own request and had discussed with her the message she wished to send.

AVOIDS REPLY. Asked whether he would recommend his Government to release Mr. Sanders, whom the British Government has always regarded as innocent, Mr. Horvath made no reply.

The Minister said Mrs. Sanders would write the message and either bring it or post it to him within the next few days.

Mr. Horvath, who has represented his country in London for two years, is returning to Hungary next Tuesday.

But today in a room dominated by a large painting of Mr. Matyas Rakosi, Hungarian Communist Party Secretary and former Prime Minister, he received the press for the first time since his arrival.

The American Government secured Mr. Vogel's freedom by making concessions such as reopening Hungarian consulates in the United States.

Hungary has no consulates in Britain—apart from the consular section of the London Legation—and Britain has banned trade with the country until Mr. Sanders' release.

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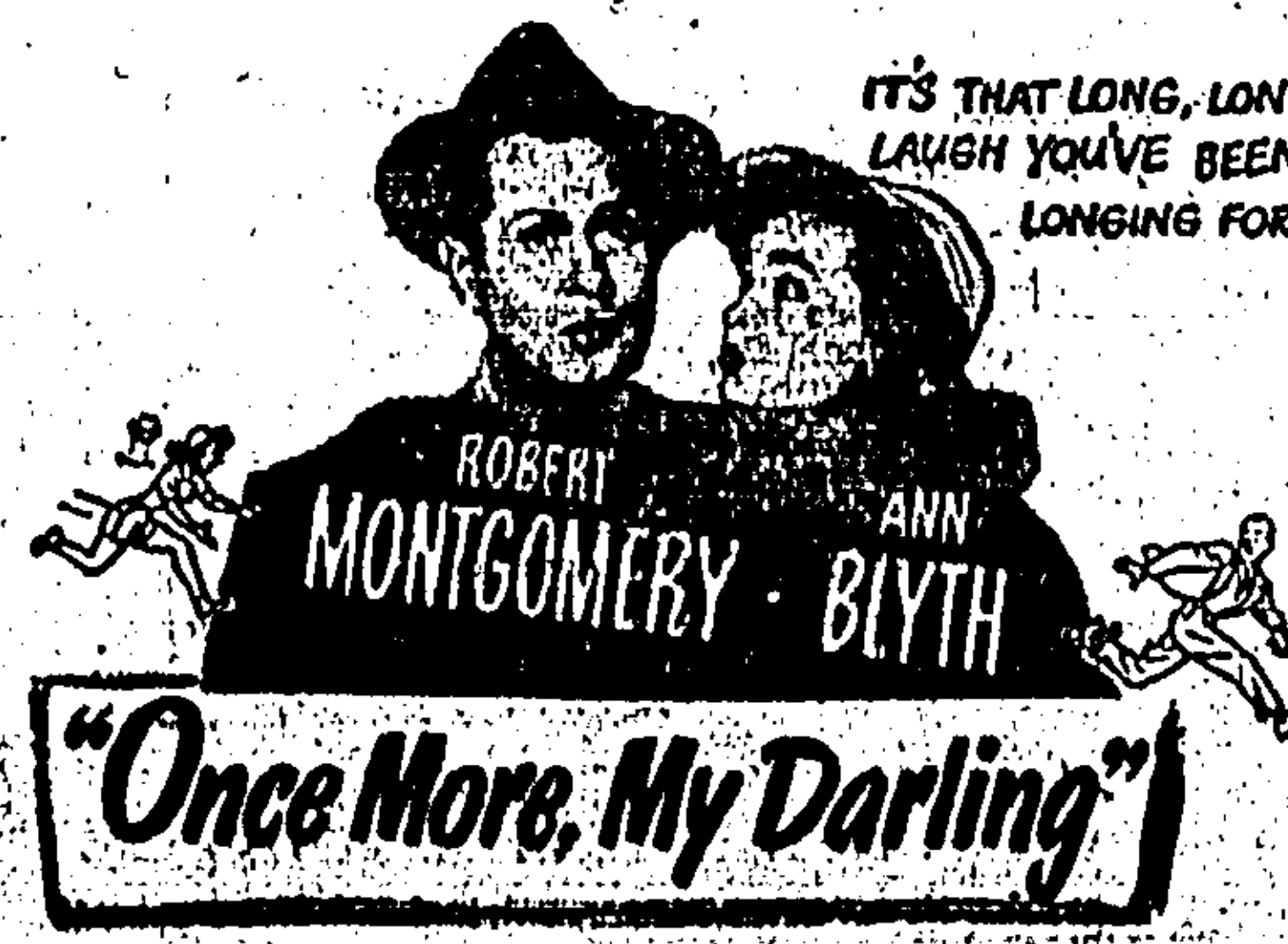
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Monetary Compensation For Nazi Victims: Bonn Action In Near Future

Bonn, Aug. 5.

Thousands of victims of Nazi oppression who are unable to benefit fully from West German restitution and compensation laws because they live abroad, may soon get their first material return for suffering and loss.

Negotiations are now under way for an early relaxation of currency control laws which, until now, have prevented claimants abroad from transferring restitution and compensation payments to their new homeland.

For many thousands, the exact number has not yet been properly established, it will mean the first glimpse of an assured future. They are those people whom Hitler drove from their homes at mature age and who have since grown old in exile, penniless and hopeless.

The restitution compensation laws of little comfort to them, even if their claims were recognised and big sums paid into accounts in their name, for these accounts were blocked and as a rule could be used only by the claimants themselves in Germany.

Sickness, old age or lack of means prevented many from making the trip back to their native land.

To others, who could not forget the ruthless hatred which they experienced in this country, a return to collect compensation would be a greater ordeal than continued poverty.

It has been possible in recent years to sell blocked marks on the international market but at heavy loss, at times up to 60 per cent.

There have also been certain official releases in the strict prohibition of direct transfer of blocked marks abroad. They were:

GENERAL LICENCES
1. A general licence to transfer annuities or pensions to former German civil servants, up to 800 marks (about £88 sterling) monthly for claimants living in member countries of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (O.E.C.C.) including the sterling area, and up to 300 marks (about £25 sterling) to the dollar area, including Israel.

2. A general licence to transfer pensions to former Jewish community officials.

3. A general licence for the direct transfer of compensation payments to people suffering from the effects of forcible medical experiments by the Nazis.

4. Special individual licences for the transfer of up to 300 marks (about £25 sterling) monthly to people able to prove that they are desperately poor.

5. A general licence to holders of restitution or compensation blocked accounts to buy up to 5,000 marks (about £425 sterling) worth of household goods and export them to their new home land.

ONLY A FRACTION
These relaxations, it is openly admitted here, cover only a fraction of the people and only a fraction of the restitution sums already lying in blocked accounts.

They ignore in particular the needs of all those who have received compensation for illegal internment in concentration camps, for being ill-treated, deprived of their livelihood, and robbed of their possessions.

The state central banks which are authorised to approve special licences up to 800 marks monthly, vary greatly in their judgment of who is desperately poor.

For needy people in some countries, Brazil or the United States, for instance, 300 marks monthly is only a minute payment.

But authoritative British, United States, Jewish and West German officials have given an assurance that this apparent defeat by currency control laws of the West German Government's declared intention to make good the wrongs done by the Nazis is not a sign of ill-will on anyone's part.

STARTED IN 1945
Their story is that the general prohibition of the transfer of German marks abroad dates back to allied military government laws of 1945, when Germany was down and out and the allies were pouring money into the country.

It would have been self-defeating for the allies to allow that help to drain out of the backdoor to restitution claimants abroad. They controlled the flow of German money for essential foreign purchases by a strict system of licences.

When, in about 1949, West Germany's economic situation began to improve by leaps and bounds, the licensing system was gradually extended and gradually handed over to German control.

The situation now is that the West German government and its bank control Germany's foreign exchange almost completely. What few concessions have been made in the past two years to Nazi victims were made by the Germans.

Lancashire Gets Some Advice

Prospects Of Trade With Iraq

Manchester, Aug. 5.
Mr Sidney Simmonds, British Commercial Counsellor in Baghdad, today advised Lancashire business firms to take a keener interest in trading prospects with Iraq.

Mr Simmonds, now on a short visit here, was speaking to leading business representatives at the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

Oil production was rapidly transforming Iraq into one of the richest countries in the East, he said.

Germany, Italy and Japan were already gaining contracts under the new £150,000,000 economic development schemes.

Japan and Italy were now providing Iraq with most of her cotton and rayon imports while Britain's share was only about 10 per cent.

An Iraq delegation led by Dr Dha Jaffar, Economic Affairs Minister, is now having financial, economic and trade talks with the Foreign Office, Treasury and Board of Trade officials in London.

The talks began on July 21 and the delegates have established a sub-committee to examine Iraq's balance of payments with the sterling area and other financial questions.

The Arab Kingdom's development programme includes road transport, irrigation and welfare projects.

The Iraqi delegates will shortly tour British factories and meet manufacturers to discuss supplies of capital and manufactured goods to their country.—Reuter.

"Operation Question" A Success

Kuala Lumpur, Aug. 5.
"Operation Question" is paying dividends in the battle against Malaysia's Communist terrorists, the Security Command announced today.

The operation is to encourage people, mainly Malays and Chinese, in possible contact with jungle terrorists, to write information about the terrorists secretly to the High Commissioner, General Sir Gerald Templer.

General Templer, opening heavily-guarded boxes of answers to questions today said: "I personally open all my letters and the information I get has been of great value in the past."

It is generally acknowledged that the British anti-Communist effort in Malaya in the last five years has suffered more than anything else from lack of information on Communist movements.—China Mail Special.

Wants The 'Ugly Truth'

U.S. Vulnerability To Atom Attack

Washington, Aug. 5.

Chairman Alexander Wiley of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today urged President Eisenhower to tell the Americans the ugly truth about the nation's "terrific vulnerability to an enemy atomic attack."

"The Truman Administration never took the American people into its confidence on this atomic danger," he said, "the Eisenhower Administration will not be guilty of the same dreadful mistake," the Wisconsin Republican said in a statement.

The new administration, he said, could be excused for not meeting the problem at the busy Congressional session just ended. But there would be "no such excuse" in the next regular session, the question of reducing our atomic vulnerability is avoided or underestimated.

He referred to various studies by the Defense Department and the Atomic Energy Commission on atomic dangers. It was one of the "ABC facts" that Russia could probably kill 15,000,000 Americans overnight with its present atomic stockpile, he stated.

While security had kept the American people almost completely uninformed on these studies, he said, the Soviets probably knew most of these facts about "our weakness."

"Until, therefore, the American people get more facts (to the extent that intelligent security regulations will permit) neither the Congress nor the people can adequately evaluate our military defence system," Sen. Wiley said.

The Administration must provide not only the "frightening facts" and requests for new appropriations but information on how the money would be used and whether it would provide adequate defences.—United Press.

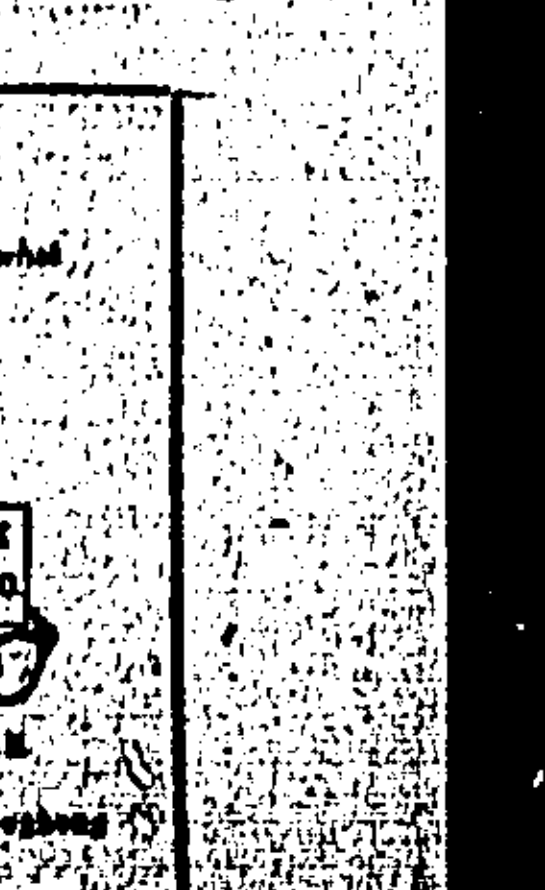
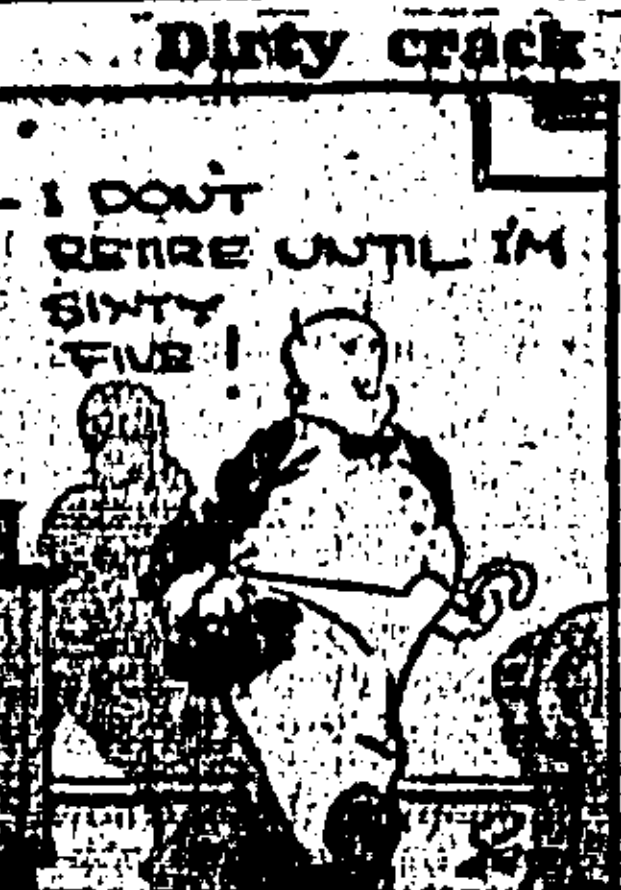
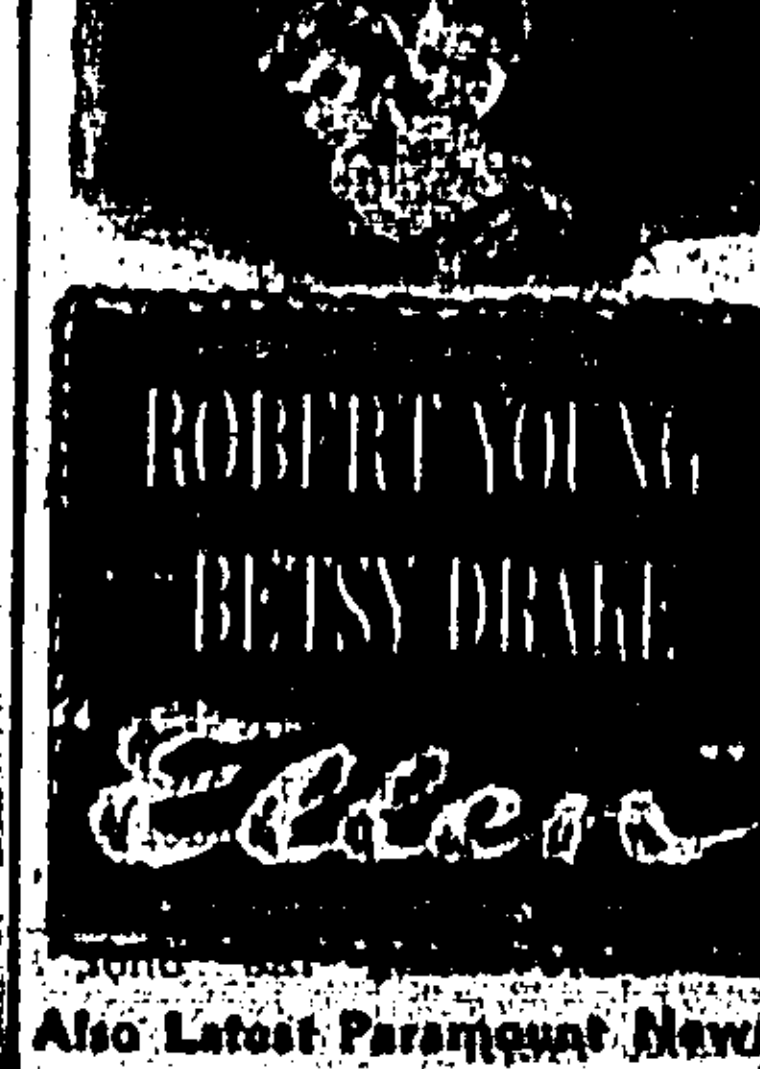
Women To Work In Fields

Vienna, Aug. 5.
Large Government investments in Hungarian agriculture will be used partly to free more women for work in the fields, Radio Budapest said today.

In accordance with the new programme of investing less in heavy industry and more in agriculture to increase the food supply, the Government would invest 60 million forints (about £1,850,000) in agriculture.—Reuter.

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Explosive Action... Violent Drama... Tense Conflict... Wild Excitement!... Stormy Romance!

John WAYNE, Laraine DAY in

TYCOON

COLOR BY TECHNICOLOR

SHOWING TO-DAY

STAR

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

FUN FOR YOUNG AND OLD!

VV TOPS! DON'T MISS IT!—PM

TWO HOURS OF HILARIOUS FUN!

Charlie Chaplin Festival

The one and only CHARLIE (the way you love him) in a BRAND NEW FEATURE CAVALCADE

of his most beloved film successes

SHOWING TO-DAY

Cathay

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

DAVID NIVEN • MARGARET LEIGHTON

"THE ELUSIVE PIMPERNEL"

IN COLOUR BY TECHNICOLOR

SHOWING TO-DAY

POP

NO FINALLY TAKE A HOT BATH BEFORE RETIRING!

BUT ?

BUT WHAT ?

I DON'T GET UP UNTIL I'M SIXTY TWO!

She believes what she is saying

CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

Optician

Refraction, Hong Kong

IN THE BEST OF HEALTH

British Doctors Report On Released Prisoners

Talks On Sterling's Future

Now Going On With United States

Capetown, Aug. 5. Mr N. C. Havenga, South African Finance Minister, told the House of Assembly today that negotiations were taking place between the sterling area and the United States on the price of gold and sterling convertibility.

Mr Havenga, who was replying to the budget debate, said the most important factor in the Union's economic situation was that in contrast with the rest of the world the price of its main export—gold—was exactly the same as it had been in the years before any other price went up and he added that there was little possibility of any rise in the price of gold in the near future unless sterling was made convertible.

He could not go into details about negotiations going on between representatives of sterling countries and their American friends, both on the question of a higher gold price and sterling convertibility. They had, however, got so far as to have these two questions linked, Mr Havenga said.

Mr Havenga said that at the last Commonwealth conference in London he managed to get the support of the rest of the Commonwealth countries as well as important governments on the Continent for an increase in the price of gold.

This had become no longer purely a South African concern but one for all countries particularly those in the sterling group.

It was not only his opinion but that of some of the world's foremost economists that there could be no convertibility of sterling without a rise in gold prices, Mr Havenga said.

He added that he could only hope a depression would not have to bring about what governments could now voluntarily do with far less disturbance.

Mr Havenga said that proposed increases of the price of bread in the Union would be reduced by one-half penny. His budget speech caused a storm of protest throughout the country last month when he announced that white bread would be increased by two pence and brown by one penny.—Reuter.

Bury St Edmunds, Aug. 5. The first large camp for Army Cadets held in the Stanford battle area of Norfolk, where all men who went to Korea received their training, finished last night.

The camp had been attended by 4,500 boys from 48 schools in South and East England.—China Mail Special.

First Batch From N. Korea In Good Physical Condition

Doctors who examined returning Commonwealth prisoners of war at Britannia Camp today said the men were in the best of health and showed evidence of "reasonable care and medical attention".

Some of the medical staff were even more enthusiastic. One army doctor said most of the men appeared to be "fit and in tip-top condition" while the senior medical adviser to the operation, Colonel Walter McCannel of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, commented on the new and well-fitting dentures which a few were wearing. Certainly today the British prisoners seemed fit and well. They told correspondents that they had had nothing to do but play sport and this was evident in their good physical condition and sun-tanned arms and faces.

ANOTHER CASUALTY LIST

Washington, Aug. 5.

The Defence Department announced today that United States battle casualties totalled 141,705—1,150 more than that reported last week—in the fighting that stopped nine days ago. Although the date of the weekly summary came four days after the cease-fire went into effect, the Defence Department said that the new total did not necessarily include all of those killed, wounded or believed to be missing before the armistice.

A spokesman said there would be at least one more casualty summary and that it was possible belated reports would prompt the issuance of additional summaries. Today's report was completed before the beginning of the prisoner exchange began in Korea last night.—Reuter.

Israel To Oppose

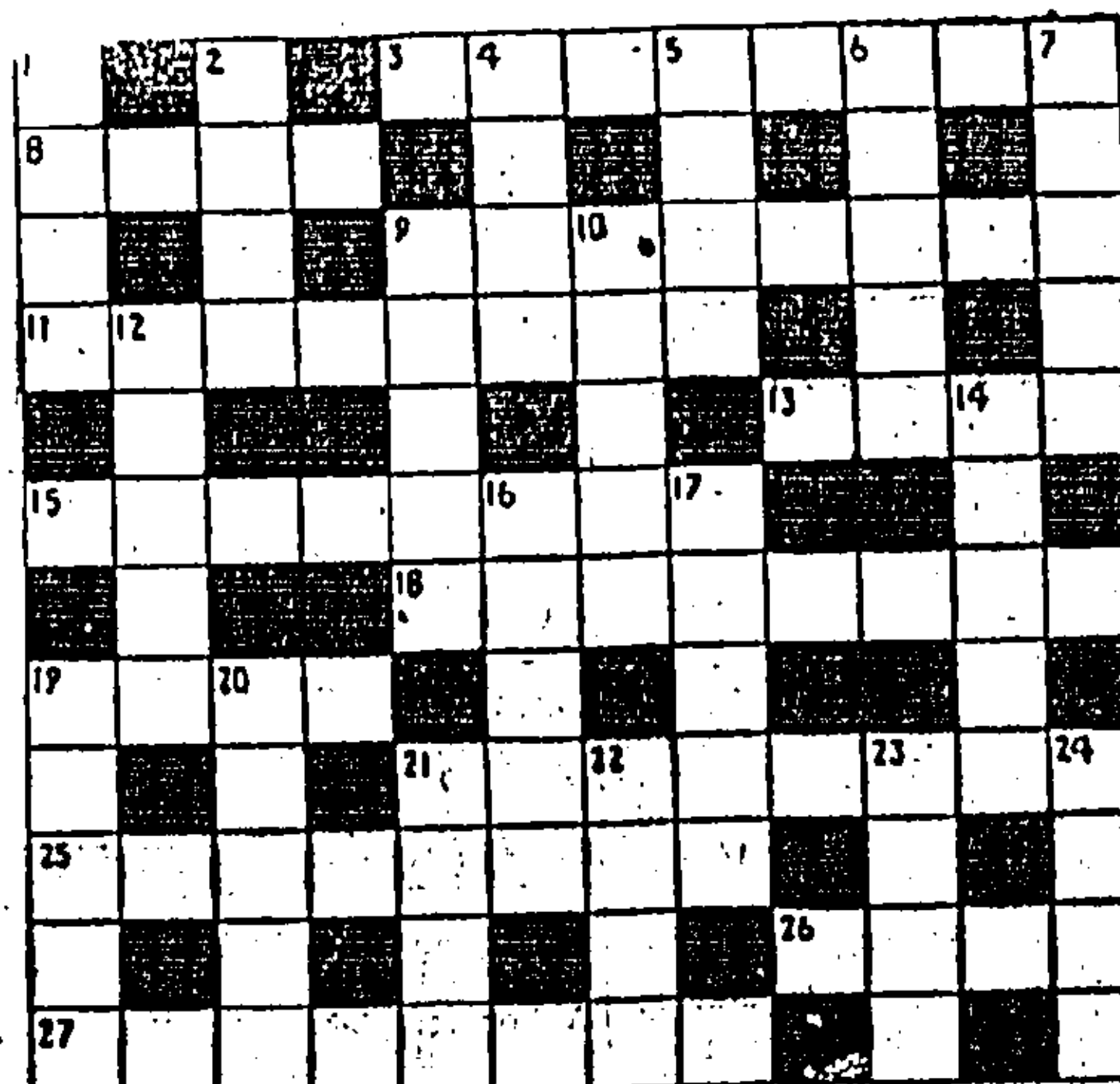
Jerusalem, Aug. 5.

Mr Moshe Sharett, Israeli Foreign Minister and Acting Prime Minister, said today his country would oppose the supply of Western arms to the Arab States as long as they refused to make peace with Israel.

He was commenting in Parliament on a recent statement reported here by Mr Henry Byroade, the United States Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs, that preference should be given to Arab States in the supply of arms to Middle East countries.

Acting on Mr Sharett's suggestion, the House decided not to debate on the statement, but to leave it for the consideration of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs and Security Committee.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
- Desiring earnestly (6).
 - Blunder (4).
 - Guided (8).
 - Advanced (8).
 - Victim (4).
 - Called together (8).
 - Chose (8).
 - Class of things (4).
 - Child (6).
 - Vehement supporter (8).
 - Repeat (4).
 - Joined up (8).
- DOWN
- Failure (4).
 - Extinct bird (4).
 - Narrow opening (4).
 - Frozen (4).
 - Bury (5).
 - Drugs (6).
 - Drive back (5).
 - Spacious (5).
 - Pitchers (5).
 - Requies (5).
 - Devils (5).
 - Sun helmet (5).
 - Danger (5).
 - Assault (4).
 - Companion (4).
 - Goat (4).
 - Arrest (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1. Erupts, 4. Tudor, 7. Adequacy, 8. Minic, 9. Export, 11. Essayed, 13. Frears, 15. Tendon, 18. Armed, 19. Original, 20. Slices, 21. Greedy, 22. Down, 23. Enraged, 24. Scatter, 25. Thence, 26. Dismissed, 27. Unkind, 28. Preamble, 29. Suffer, 30. Futility, 31. Ardour, 32. Malign, 33. Rally.

At Britannia Camp this afternoon, while a group of young soldiers sat waiting for interviews, they gave the impression more than anything of being schoolboys returning from school.

One group of young servicemen about 20 years old were smiling and cracking jokes and asking about friends in their battalion they had not seen during "term".

Two of the boys fell to discussing one of their platoon commanders in the prison camp. "I wonder what old Patchy will be doing tonight," one said. He turned to a correspondent and added: "That was the platoon commander. He liked us to call him 'comrade' because of his trousers. He'd tell us call him that to his face, too."

But there was no doubt that the boys were glad to be home. The National Servicemen couldn't take enough of their new freedom. They were continually looking around at the friendly British uniforms and losing attention during interviews owing to familiar sounds from subjects like buses and trucks on the highway which broke in. They were listening for a moment before they came back to the subject.

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LESS BOISTEROUS

The older men, like most of the prisoners from the Royal Ulster Rifles, they spoke quietly and earnestly and all were looking forward to getting back to their families.

These men, averaging over 30 years of age, were captured 2½ years ago and that is a long time to be away from families of growing children.

There is a possibility that today's exchange of prisoners may resemble that of "Little Switch" early this year when the prisoners who came through "first" stole most of the publicity and were by far the fittest of the whole operation.

Today there was one indication that some of the treatment meted out had not been as good as general interviews indicated.

This was when Royal Northumberland Fusilier Willie, who talked of a camp dug into the side of a hill called "the caves" near Pyongyang.

"AWFUL PLACE"

Willis told of being held in this "awful" place, as he described it while several British prisoners died of neglect.

There were also some ugly rumours today of hard interior rotting and solitary prison terms meted out as punishments. But the prisoners, particularly the officers, refused to talk about these while at the same time leaving the impression that these were true.

Judging from the first prisoner reports, life in the British prisoner-of-war camps must have been a routine of every sort of sport imaginable with plays, concerts, and occasional classes and lectures in the evenings.

While in today's batch the lectures and classes did not seem to have won any converts to Communism at the same time the returnees gave the impression of being better-spoken and more skilled in evaluation than the average soldier.

MATCHING WITS

This could be accounted for by the intellectual stimulation of matching wits against the Communist instructors.

Thailand 'Somewhat Apprehensive'

Washington, Aug. 5.

The retiring United States Ambassador to Thailand, Mr Edwin Stanton, told President Eisenhower today that the Government of Thailand was "somewhat apprehensive" about possible future Communist moves in its neighbour, Laos.

Afterwards, he told reporters that Thailand feared Vietnam Communist forces might resume military operations against the Kingdom of Laos after the rainy season ended in November.

Mr Stanton said military operations in Laos ceased during the rainy season, but the Communists left behind about a division of troops.

These troops, he said, were busy trying to indoctrinate the Laos people for service as guerrilla bands.—Reuter.

REFUSED PERMISSION TO LAND

Indian Passengers In Difficulties

Salisbury, Aug. 5.

A group of Indian passengers numbering between 45 and 50, who arrived at Berlin in the liner Kampala on July 25, were refused permission to land by the authorities; it was reliably learned here.

Most of the group, who all held Indian passports, intended to settle in Northern Rhodesia but one of them is a woman, who says she is the wife of an Indian who is a Southern Rhodesian citizen living in Bindura.

The group were refused permission to land because they did not have permits to enter Northern Rhodesia as soldiers. In the past no such permits were necessary.

The group of Indians were permitted to go with the Kampala to Lourenco Marques, where the local authorities allowed them to land for seven days.

They then re-embarked in the Kampala for Beira, where they are due to arrive tomorrow.

The High Commissioner for India in East and Central Africa, Mr A. B. Pant, who has his headquarters in Nairobi, is believed to have taken up the case with the Northern Rhodesian Government but not yet had a reply.

No official comment is available.—Reuter.

Move To Cut Tuna Import

Washington, Aug. 5.

A move to restrict imports of tuna from Japan will be made when the U.S. Congress reconvenes.

It will be led by Mr Robert Wilson (Republican, California) who believes Japan is menacing American tuna fishing fleets by her plan to export 102,000,000 pounds of frozen and tinned tuna within the next year.

Mr Wilson introduced a Bill to cut imports in the final hour of the first session of the 83rd Congress, which adjourned on Monday. The Bill will receive Congressional consideration when the new session begins in January.—Reuter.

President Going On Holiday

Washington, Aug. 5.

The White House said today it would set up temporary offices at Lowry Field, Colorado, during President Eisenhower's holiday in and around Denver.

France Relying On America To Prevent Chinese Red Invasion Of Indo-China

Hanoi, Aug. 5. The Commander-in-Chief of the French Union Forces in Indo-China, General Henri Navarre, today told the press that if the Chinese wanted to invade Indo-China they could do so but France relied on the Americans to prevent them.

General Navarre made this statement following an inspection trip to North Vietnam.

He said that the Indo-Chinese conflict had become a focus of interest for the whole world. He expressed the view that the Korean and the Indo-Chinese wars should have been closely associated.

General Navarre said that today France was bearing alone the brunt of the struggle of the Free World and "we would like it to help us more".

The armistice in Korea could influence the development of the war in Indo-China for the Chinese could now direct an Indo-Chinese move of their potential now set free.

The effect of this could be felt immediately. The General then said that if the Chinese intervened, the French Expeditionary Force could only hold out for "about three weeks".

In any case, the conflict would then be an international one and brought before the United Nations, he said.

In answer to questions, General Navarre said he did not believe in a defensive attitude in future campaigns in Indo-China. He asserted that Operations Swallow and Camargue showed the determination of the French Expeditionary Corps to take the initiative.

The French Commander then said that the Vietnamese front line potential had increased since the last campaign and that their troops were better armed. They could embark on large-scale operations, he declared.

General Navarre believed that within a year, French and Vietnamese forces could reverse the military position in Indo-China, especially since the Vietnam Army would then have many battle-hardened veterans. But this would not mean the end of the war, he warned.

NOT IMPOSSIBLE He indicated that if the Chinese did not intervene in the struggle, the Vietnamese could say "good-bye" to their hopes of victory.

It would mean then that it was not impossible to envisage negotiations with the Vietnamese who have remained nationalist, except for Ho Chi Minh, he stated.

General Navarre said that the Vietnamese people had still an

effort to make to put themselves really in the war. Referring to their attitude to the struggle, he said, "The spiritual mobilisation has not yet been achieved."

He continued, "I hope that independence will place Vietnam totally at the service of the object to be attained."

GENERAL DESIRE "I have felt in France a general desire to reach a solution satisfactory to both the Associated States and France. If the present negotiations with these States are satisfactory, I think I will obtain satisfaction in Paris."

General Navarre said, "I mean by satisfaction a favourable reply to the so-called Navarre Plan whose existence I learned only on my arrival in Paris and whose purpose is to permit an offensive against the Vietnamese."

"It is true that I have asked for a temporary increase in the expeditionary force but it is a question of certain personnel whom I lack. There is in France a majority opposed to the negotiations with the Vietnamese but it must be recognised that France is capable of making the necessary financial effort to continue the war."

The General added that French decisions depended on the present negotiations being conducted with the three Associated States of Indo-China.

General Navarre returns to Saigon tomorrow.—France Press.

Split On Kashmir Widens

Srinagar, Aug. 5.

Differences over Kashmir's future among the rulers of the former Princely State, subject of a six-year-old tug of war between India and Pakistan, are becoming increasingly evident.

Sheikh Abdullah, the Prime Minister, and his Finance Minister, Mirza Asfagh, hold that the accession of the predominantly Moslem State to India in 1947 by King ruler Sir Hari Singh, was conditional and temporary.

They now feel the changed conditions in India require a "new decision" by the State's 4,000,000 people giving them the opportunity to choose independence—at least for the Kashmir Valley, without Jammu, which is largely populated by Hindus—or even accession to Moslem Pakistan if they wish.

But deputy Prime Minister Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed and the President of the Constituent Assembly, Ghulam Mohammed Sadiq, are strongly opposed to this line.

WANT A PURGE They want the State to remain a semi-autonomous unit within the Indian Union. They are also demanding a purge of "dishonest and corrupt" people from the Government and National Conference Party, the State's biggest political organisation, which is headed by the Sheikh.

Sheikh Abdullah and his supporters hold that such a purge is impossible until the State is decided.

The rift has emerged at Cabinet and Party Executive and Workers' meetings which have been marked by rowdy scenes and barrages of accusations and counter-accusations.

A new campaign was launched in the dispute yesterday when Sheikh Abdullah suspended party elections. His opponents said this was because his nominees were not getting in.—Reuter.

MANOEUVRES IN EUROPE Fontainebleau, Aug. 5.

Headquarters of Allied Land Forces, Central Europe, today announced that two manoeuvres will be held in the Northern Area Command in September.

The first, Exercise "Monte Carlo" will be staged from September 13, with American, French and Belgian units taking part.

The second, "Grand Reunion" will be from September 18 to September 24, with British and Dutch units taking part.—Reuter.

been allowed to put up a single candidate in each of the 243 election districts.

This would have insured a striking Socialist defeat in all but the heaviest right-wing areas. But the anti-right-wing parties feared that this would mean their absorption by the larger parties, and wrecked it.

These are the key points of the present law, finally adopted unanimously, except for the Communists.

The approximately 33,000,000 eligible voters will elect 484 members to the lower house (Bundestag), that is, 82 more members than sat in the first Bundestag elected in August, 1949.

One-half of the deputies will be elected directly, one in each of 243 districts. The other half will be selected in proportion to the national popular vote each party receives. Thus, if party A wins 10 per cent of the total number of seats at stake, in direct election, in a province, but captured 20 per cent of the popular vote, party A will be given enough extra seats in addition to those it won

directly to insure it holds 20 per cent of the seats of that province in the Federal Parliament. There are nine provinces.

The men who fill the 243 proportional seats are appointed by party officials with no reference to the voters.

Each voter has two votes. Each ballot paper will contain two columns. On the left side, the names of the candidates running in the direct election will be printed in black. On the right side, the names of the various parties running in the proportional representation fight will be printed in blue. Each voter will note his preference, first on the left, then on the right side of the ballot.

However, a party is eligible to win seats in the proportional representation fight only if it wins more than five per cent of the national popular vote, or at least one of its candidates wins a direct seat.

In 1949, 24,500,000 persons, 78.5 per cent of those eligible, voted, and experts predict that about the same proportion will turn out this year.—United Press.

New Electoral Law In W. Germany

Bonn, Aug. 5. The West German Federal Parliamentary elections on September 6 will be held under a law calculated to permit all political parties to be represented in the Lower House of Parliament in an amount equal to their national popular voting strength, regardless of how few seats they may win in direct election.

However, the law also will prevent any party receiving less than five per cent of the national popular vote being seated in Parliament at all, thus preventing a revival of the "minority party" system that plagued the Weimar Republic and contributed to Adolf Hitler's eventually gaining control of the Government.

Neither will the election affect the line-up in the Upper House (Bundestag) of Parliament, since it is made up of delegates appointed by party strength. The Upper House now-up, with the three-vote electoral system, will be elected by the people, with 80 per cent of the popular vote.

The Chancellor then swung to the opposite pole, and proposed a election law patterned after that rammed through the Rome Parliament by Italian Premier Alcide de Gasperi and which back-fired so disastrously.

The scheme, which was eventually defeated, with the help of members of Adenauer's own Christian Democratic party, would have permitted the election bloc, that is, all of the right-wing parties who between them control around 80 per cent of the popular vote, would have

been allowed to put up a single candidate in each of the 243 election districts.

This would have insured a striking Socialist defeat in all but the heaviest right-wing areas. But the anti-right-wing parties feared that this would mean their absorption by the larger parties, and wrecked it.

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The Last Of The Fabulous Peers

By Les Armour

A FAIRYTALE Duke has died—and a mighty fortune and the last vestiges of an era died with him.

The Duke of Westminster was London's richest landlord. He was also Vancouver's richest landlord. But those are mere details....

It is unlikely that anyone will again lead 400 guests on a wild boar hunt through France.

Nor is it likely that anyone else will buy up the fishing rights on an entire Norwegian river for the entertainment of his friends. The Duke was world champion salmon fisherman, a title he gained on the river he bought, the Alta, when he caught 33 salmon weighing 792 pounds in a single day's fishing.

Certainly, no one will repeat his gesture to the poor of Westminster—six acres of the richest land in London let at a shilling a year for a housing project.

The Duke was among the last of the fabulous peers. His home in Cheshire—Eaton Hall—is the size of a metropolitan hotel. And, like an hotel, it was always full of guests.

His yachts and boats formed a small navy; his collection of orchids was probably the finest in the world.

Now, of the £30,000,000 he left, the Chancellor of Exchequer is likely to get £22,000,000—the largest death duty haul in British history.

The remaining £8,000,000 will be divided between his 39-year-old wife, his two daughters, and other close relatives.

Sources close to the family report that the new Duke, a 58-year-old invalid who lives in

retirement on a chicken farm, will get only a small fraction.

Thus ends the fortune which began in 1976 when Thomas Grosvenor, son of a Cheshire yeoman, married Mary Davies, a servant's daughter. Her dowry was a 600-acre farm.

Now that farmland is part of hustling, bustling London, and from it grew the Grosvenor wealth.

But it did not stop there. The Duke held 85,000 acres in Scotland and 30,000 in Cheshire and Flintshire.

Imagination characterized all his enterprises. In Scotland, he planted 5,000,000 young fir trees. It will be 100 or 150 years before they pay off in timber.

Once, he spent £100,000 on select dairy herds for his tenants on an 11,000-acre Cheshire estate. The 52 farmers eventually became owners of the herds and paid only nominal interest.

When the circumstances justified, however, he could drive a hard bargain. He sold his 999-year lease of Grosvenor Square to the Americans for £1,000,000.

Newest of his projects was on 250-acre Annacost Island, in the Fraser River adjoining Vancouver. He planned factories, roads, and railways on the popular studded semi-swamp land at a cost of £30,000,000.

This project, at least, will almost certainly remain intact—though it is likely to pass now to other hands.

For the most part, his enterprise and his philanthropy must now pass to the Welfare State. Whatever the social justice in the change, the happy surprises and fruitful daring of one of the last great individualists is sure to pass.

The new Duke (third in the line), though a keen race horse fancier and a thorough farmer, is precluded by health from an active rebuilding of the family fortunes.

He was a cousin of his predecessor who, despite four marriages, left no sons.

He has said that he does not want to move into one of the great family houses. A recluse by force of circumstance, he has grown to like his quiet life.



RHEE THE ESCAPER

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WHO REALLY IS FOR PEACE?

By HUGO DEWAR

THE view that it is possible for the Soviet political system to co-exist peacefully with the capitalist system has been, at intervals, a recurring theme of Soviet propaganda. Even those who strongly disapprove of Russian policy would agree that peaceful co-existence is theoretically possible; and the vast majority of mankind unquestionably regard it as highly desirable.

It is possible theoretically, because there stand in the way of its achievement no material obstacles that cannot be overcome by determined goodwill; it is most desirable because to-day military science has become so formidable that war between East and West might conceivably destroy the whole of the civilised world.

Unfortunately, the Soviet leaders have also from time to time insisted on the inevitability of military conflict between the Soviet Union and the 'capitalist Powers'. The whole pattern of the Soviet attitude towards the outside world has been woven from these two contradictory concepts—the possibility of peaceful co-existence and the inevitability of war.

Reporting to the Central Committee of the Supreme Soviet, Litvinov said in December 1929 that the Soviet Union had no imperialist appetites, no desire to enslave other peoples, that it was 'thoroughly permeated with the idea of peace and wholly devoid of aggressive intentions'; all of which, he asserted, was 'in itself a powerful factor making for peace'.

Stalin Report

IN the same month of the same year, Stalin in his report to the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, said: 'We must not forget Lenin's remark that our work of reconstruction will depend a great deal on whether we succeed in postponing war with the capitalist world, a war which is inevitable but which may be delayed either until the proletarian revolution starts in Europe, or until the colonial revolution is fully mature, or finally, until the capitalists fight each other for the sharing of the colonies.'

The subsequent course of Soviet foreign policy showed that the Kremlin attached little more than propaganda value to the theme of peaceful co-existence. It was the view expressed by Stalin (quoted above) that prevailed, dictating action—namely, aggression against Finland, and against Poland in alliance with Nazi Germany—that was in fundamental opposition to Litvinov's claim.

And since the end of World War II the extension of Soviet power in Europe—the actual or virtual incorporation of all the

border States into the Soviet system—has plainly demonstrated that belief in the inevitability of 'war with the capitalist world' has remained the essential motive force of Soviet foreign policy.

What the Soviet Government is apparently unable to appreciate is that its postwar expansionist policy has been the main, if not the sole, cause of the present tension between East and West. It can hardly be denied that when the war with Nazi Germany ended, Soviet 'stock' among the Western Allies was very high indeed. No praise was too great for the heroic Red Army and the resolute Soviet people; the Soviet Government had friends and well-wishers in every strata of society in the Western democracies.

Never had the situation been more propitious to the achievement of the peaceful co-existence of the two world systems. Does anyone really believe that all this goodwill towards the Soviet world was destroyed by evil-minded capitalists intent on launching a third world war? Was it not, rather, the Soviet Government's own persistent belief in the inevitability of war and the actions it took consequent upon this belief, that dissipated such goodwill?

Postwar Policy

THE entire course of Russian postwar policy demonstrates that the Soviet Government has still not discarded the suspicions and distrust engendered by the 'interventionist period' of the early years of the Russian Revolution—in spite of the fact that such sentiments no longer have any basis in reality.

There is no influential body of opinion in the 'capitalist world' that seeks to intervene in the affairs of the Soviet Union in order to change its system of government. But there is a belief, widely and strongly held in the West, that the Soviet Government aids and abets movements aimed at the overthrow of the democratic system.

If this belief is well-founded—and there is abundant evidence to support it—then what credence can be given to Soviet claims that the USSR desires no more than to live at peace with the non-Soviet world?

It is true that since Stalin's death there has been a tendency to modify Soviet policy vis-à-vis the West. The theme of peaceful co-existence having been brought forward once again, the 'capitalist governments' as such are at the time of writing, no longer depicted as incorrigible warmongers. The attack has been shifted, and directed against 'certain elements'.

An article in *Truth* of May 9, 1953 illustrated the trend. The warmongers, it now says, 'are the heads of war monopolies, cannon merchants.... In short all those who are prepared to lay the fate of mankind on the altar of maximum profits'.

Yet, however much one may be eager to detect and welcome any sign of a change in Soviet

policy, it cannot be said that this demagogic approach to the problem represents any great improvement. For the *Truth* article continues to harp, if in a minor key, on the theme that only the Soviet Union really stands for peace.

A leading article in *Izvestia* on May 12 pursues the same line. Referring to the activities of the so-called World 'Peace' Council, it states that the Soviet Government, 'loyal to the policy of strengthening peace and international understanding with the world peace movement of the peoples in defence of peace.... The Governments of the capitalist States,' it continues, 'have so far failed to reply to the appeal' [of the World 'Peace' Council].

More Suspicious

THE implication is clear: only the Soviet Government is 'loyal to peace'.

Again, in its support and encouragement of the World 'Peace' Council, the Soviet Government inevitably nourishes Western suspicions of its true intentions. For this movement is so obviously the mouthpiece of Soviet propaganda that it fosters the belief that the Soviet Union still considers the issue to be one of 'postponing war with the capitalist world' of delaying it until 'the proletarian revolution starts in Europe,' 'until the colonial revolution is fully mature,' or 'until the capitalists fight each other'.

LOOKS NOW DON'T COUNT WITH THE LADIES

by RENE MacCOLL

BACK from Washington B—but the memory lingers on.... The forthcoming Report on American Women, by Professor Kinsey (remember how his first report, on the men, created a national sensation a few years back?) is already having an unexpected by-product.

Although the new book has been shrouded behind almost as many publicity-stimulating 'security' measures as an atom research station, one finding in it has already 'leaked'.

It is that physical appearance counts almost not at all in inspiring a woman's romantic feelings. The fastest, business man, according to the professor, has as much chance as the fastest-muscled Apollo.

chief done by Kinsey. It is: 'But you owe it to yourself!'

Succinct!

WHILE the Big Three Foreign Ministers were discussing the Far East at the State Department, the other day, France's Georges Bidault launched into a spirited description of the 'terrible terrain' over which the French and Vietnamese forces have to fight in Indo-China. His eloquence was considerable, as he graphically described the almost impenetrable jungles and dense forests of the region.

After this had continued for some time, Lord Salisbury roused himself and observed: 'Heavily wooded country—what?'

Table tale

BACK in London: For some time my wife has been coveting a pretty table on view in a shop window in Chelsea's King's Road—a circular job, with gay birds and flowers painted on to a black background (circa 1940).

DON IDDON'S DIARY

They Don't Throw Champagne Over The Hedge Now

Newport, Rhode Island. It seemed a good idea to linger a little in Newport, combining journalism with pleasure, so having seen Mr Anthony Eden safely off the premises I have stayed on in this famous town.

Incidentally the photographs of Mr Eden that I have seen in no way do him justice. He looks far slier in the flesh.

Newport is sorry to see the Foreign Secretary go, although it caught only the merest glimpse of him. The fact that Eden spent his three weeks here has given the town a lift and a fillip, and everyone who faces the facts knows that it badly needed a social boost. The resort where the gilded set once lived like rajahs has been in a decline.

Closed down

THE man who drove me around said bitterly: 'Newport? Why, it would be a ghost town but for the United States Navy, and it's pretty dead even with the sailors here. There aren't any big parties any more—income tax has seen to that. A lot of the great houses have closed down. See that mansion over there?' He pointed to a massive pillared house as we drove slowly along Bellevue Avenue.

'It's in fine condition, good bathrooms, and everything and wonderful grounds. Well, they said it the other day and only got \$18,000 for it.'

'Imagine \$18,000 for a castle like that! I remember the days when a single ball cost a hundred thousand. There was one lady, Mrs Pembroke Jones, who always set aside \$30,000 at the beginning of each Newport season just for entertainment. But now the place is dead.'

I think the driver was exaggerating a little the fall of Newport from vast wealth and social grace, but it is true that Newport is not the fabulous resort it was.

'The Revolution'

THERE are some functions—dances, dinners—still taking place, but when 100 sit down to dinner it is an exceptional occasion. The houses that cost a couple of million dollars to build and five or six million to furnish look forlorn.

My driver said: 'I remember the time when there were regiments of waiters dressed up

in French costumes with powdered wigs. Twenty thousand roses were imported as decorations, and one time at one party a single course had 400 mixed birds in it. The footmen used to throw bottles of whiskey and champagne over the hedges to us in those days. You know, I feel sorry for the servants.' Everyone in Newport seems to feel sorry for the servants, the butlers with skeleton stiffs, the chefs ordered to prepare snacks instead of feasts, the housekeepers in their lonely houses, the regiments of maids and stable-boys who have fled.

One butler told me sadly: 'Newport will just have to adjust itself to new conditions. We can't afford the big banquets and the big jobs any more, and I'm not so sure people would want them even if we could afford them.'

Readjustment

AN attempt at readjustment is taking place. The late Cornelius Vanderbilt's huge house, The Breakers, is helping to support itself as a museum.

I was handed a brochure shortly after arriving here. It read: 'Because of widespread interest, The Breakers will be open from May 1st thru November 1st, 1953. Individual admissions may be obtained for each building or combination ticket may be purchased for \$2. All income derived from admission is used to further the work of the preservation society.'

Because of 'widespread interest' eh? Because of death taxes, dwindling incomes, melting capital, and because of what Newport people call 'the Revolution.' The revolution was without bloodshed. It was merely a revolution in people's thinking and way of life.

I do not want to give the impression that there is an atmosphere of death and decay about Newport. It is still a beautiful little town.

The shops in the upper part of the town are elegant and impressive, the tennis tournaments continue, and the Newport Casino and small yachts still race. (However, where the famous America's Cup races used to start there is now a night club.)

Three Newport

NEW types of houses, smaller, compact estate farms are being built in place of the rambling castles, Turkish palaces and mammoth museums that lined the high bluffs. It was in a modern house of this kind, the property of Mr John Barry Ryan, that Mr Anthony Eden stayed.

Newport might possibly stage a come-back as a glittering social resort if these new, more modest houses become popular among the American rich.

Fortunately for Newport's future, there are three Newport. There is the Society Newport, sinking into the sands; there is the Navy Newport, vigorous, dynamic, but that's free-spending; and there is the Old Town Newport.

The Navy occupies one of the two main bases of the Atlantic Fleet, and, apart from its own island and invades the beach and dives which line Thames Street.

I found the sailors eager to talk and looking forward to the visit of H.M.S. *Superb*. A petty officer, who had been here about three years ago and the British and Americans got along fine together. Ask anyone. Your boys lived things up.'

Relying on tourists

I ASKED if there hadn't been any arguments about Marshall Aid or financial aid, but the petty officer said: 'No, sir, we leave that to the politicians. Too much about what's going on in Washington. There is some worry, however, about a recession, and particularly among the shopkeepers in the old town.'

Newport is sensitive about a recession. It has scarcely any industry—an electrical appliance factory, but that's about all—and relies on tourists for its money.

The tourists now are mainly families and friends of the sailors. The hotel where I am staying has some of these Navy relatives and they are people who don't mind going into dinner in their shirt-sleeves and without ties. Society Newport would have been shocked. Not that the Navy would mind. The sailors repeat what my driver told me: 'Newport would be a ghost town without the United States Navy. It's an afraid it would.'

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THEY FINALLY GOT ARCHIE TO PUBLISH HIS LITTLE BLACK BOOK

By "RECORDER"

One of the fascinating books ever put together arrived in yesterday's mail. Opening it at random on any page one finds brief notes such as "Phaedippides ran exactly 22 miles 1,470 yards from the Battle of Marathon to Athens."

Or "On August 20, 1902, a Moqui Indian at Oraibi, Arizona, won the annual five-mile race in twenty minutes—an average speed of a mile each four minutes.... a performance that tied the record for the same race made at Walpi in 1891. The winner, after passing the finishing line, ran on to the underground sanctuary of the priests where he was given the prize—a little bowl of ground corn."

The author, H. Archie Richardson, celebrated his 74th birthday last month. He is the author of the section on athletics in the Encyclopedia Britannica and in Collier's Encyclopedia. He is the author of the sections on athletics, cricket, rugby, soccer, among other sections in the Encyclopedia Britannica and in Collier's Encyclopedia.

An Australian, H. Archie Richardson came to the United States in 1907 to play first cricket for the famous Alessandro Liberali's Band. By 1934 jazz had washed him out of music and so one day he decided to become a sports writer.

He started as a sports writer at the age of 55, beginning as American correspondent for the Melbourne Sporting Globe. He wrote for many years also for the Christian Science Monitor. He is best known, however, for his famous "Little Black Book." This was a series of little black-bound notebooks that have existed for many years, but the contents, of which were not collected until February this year.

ALL THE ANSWERS

America's best known sports columnist, when confronted with a question they did not know the answer to—particularly in the field of track and field athletics— invariably sought the answer in "Archie's Little Black Book."

Art Rosenbaum, sports feature writer of the San Francisco Chronicle, says of Archie Richardson: "When he goes to a track meet, he isn't satisfied to watch the boys go by. He contrives to be on the field and, as the competitors have spare moments, he brings out his Little Black Book."

"He shows an 800 metres runner how Rudolf Harbig ran to a world's record—sectional times for each 400 metres. With zeal and fervour of love for his sport, Archie indicates in his Little Black Book the exact improvement necessary to approach the Harbig standard. He stimulates the disappointed and makes the near-champions strive all the harder. He's a good man to have around, as any coach will tell you."

THEY CONSPIRED

California's most noted sports writers and their famous coaches of track and field are conspiring largely for the publication of Archie's Little Black Book. They persuaded him to publish it. Its 84 pages are crammed with odd notes, many of these devoted to sheer encouragement of the beginners and also—rings of athletics. The pages are crammed with stories of boys who were unsuccessful in schoolboy athletics training on with dogged persistence to become Olympic Champions and world record-holders.

The book is crammed with stories similar to the one on the amazing Ray C. Ewry who, as a boy was paralyzed and confined to a wheel chair, but "wanted to act like a normal American boy.... to walk.... to run.... and to play games."

Spurred on by unquenchable determination, Ray Ewry devised a set of daily exercises which, he hoped, would regain him the use of his legs. He not only succeeded in that but also won eight Olympic Gold Medals in the Standing High and Long Jumps—events now no longer on the Olympic programme.

Then there is the little story about Glenn Cunningham, the famous "Iron Horse" of Kansas one-time holder of the world record for the mile.

When Cunningham was injured into service in World War II at Camp Dodge, Iowa, the medical examiner looked at his fire-scarred legs (badly burned in a fire when Cunningham was a boy) and asked him if he had "any trouble in getting around?"

With a straight face Cunningham assured the officer that he had not experienced any trouble for quite a few years in that respect. Hardly so, for he ran the mile under 4 minutes 10 seconds on 16 occasions.

George L. Horine was determined to be a Champion high jumper. In his last year in high school he could clear no higher than 5 feet 1 inch. All the known high jumping styles did not help him clear more than that, so he invented a new one—the now famous Western Roll. Three years later he had set up a new world record at 6 feet 7 inches.

Jack Torrance could not put the shot 45 feet higher in 1920. Five years later he shot it 47 feet 1 inch higher.

States H. Archie Richardson: "There is an athletic axiom which states THE QUITTER NEVER WINS AND THE WINNER NEVER QUILTS."

NO ONE KNOWS

Says Richardson: "No one knows the limit of man's potential in any athletic event. Only in recent years has this great truth been accepted in the realm of track and field athletics. Today and of the future would be well advised not to allow anyone to tell them anything different."

In an article published in an American national magazine in February, 1932, the writer stated: "Probably one of the reasons why the Quarter Mile has never been run in less than 47 seconds is that no human mechanism has yet been able to avoid an excessive accumulation of waste products of combustion in the blood for a long enough period when running at full speed."

Encouraging to the young athlete are Archie Richardson's "progress tables" for some of the world's greatest athletes. For example, in June, 1935, Archie Williams ran the 440 Yards in 40.8 seconds at Kozar Stadium, San Francisco. It was the fastest he had ever done for the distance. Twelve months later he ran the 440 Yards in 40.5 seconds and two months afterwards was Olympic Champion.

In 1935, Yrjo Mikkanen, 5411 metres record holder in the javelin throw, had a best performance in this event of 189 feet 0.4 inches. A year later his best was 217.11 feet. In 1938 he had improved to 258 feet 2.3 inches, the best competitive mark in history.

A FEATURE OF THE BEST "Little Black Book" is its listing of unofficial world records—records made by professionals and amateurs. The British Empire record in the javelin throw, for example, is not held by the famous New Zealand at 222 feet 9 inches but by an unknown Australian aborigine, throwing the regulation Olympic javelin, who registered a mark of 283 feet.

The Empire's first best javelin thrower in history were all Australian aborigines. High up on the list, though, is Aaro Kiblege, a Nandi tribesman of Kenya, who in December, 1948, hurled a regulation Olympic javelin a distance of 283 feet.

Neither are Chris Chataway or Gordon Pirie the real Empire record holders in the Two Miles and Three Miles. A Canadian professional runner named De Kelsa at Barrie, Canada, on October 14, 1897, ran the Three Miles in 13 minutes 11 seconds (as compared to Pirie's recent 13:30.4). On the way he ran Two Miles in 8 minutes 40.3 seconds. Last year Chester Hoff of Belgium bettered that time at Paris with an 8:40.4 performance.

The collected "Little Black Book" is a regular hodgepodge of information on the history of athletics. There is no attempt to divide the information into chapters and its form is very much that of the original notes. The patient reader will, however, come across pieces of the most curious information on every page.

Finland, as most people know, holds all championships in Olympic Games distance running with 21 individual victories. These successes have created the impression that the Finns were born with a special aptitude for distance running and that the Finns have run tremendous distances just for the sheer joy of running since the earliest history of the nation.

That, says H. Archie Richardson, is not the case. "It is interesting to note," he says, "that prior to 1900 distance running was considered in Finland as an amusement for the young men and promoters of athletic competition were unwilling to schedule distance races on their programmes."

In fact, the Finns looked with disfavor at all running for a good many years. The first distance race in Finland was run in 1897. The first 10,000 metres race ever run in Finland took place in 1904.

NEVER TOO OLD One does not have to go further than Hongkong to discover promising athletes who have themselves too old to compete. Competing at 24 or 25, Arthur Robertson had never been in any race until the age

of 39 in 1927. That year he won the famous South African "Comrades" Marathon—a distance of 54 miles 1,100 yards.

At the age of 51, Newton set a world record that still stands, the record for the 100 Miles run—14 hours 7 minutes 10 seconds. Wading through the "Little Black Book," one goes through odd paragraphs of little notes, but every few pages there are longer notes—whole biographies in fact—of famous athletes.

Throughout, there are descriptions by athletes of famous races they ran in. It took Charles Paddock 10.8 seconds to become an Olympic Champion in the 100 Metres. His description of the race—a vivid one—will take more than 10.8 seconds of reading.

Archie Richardson lays considerable emphasis on the fact that the world's greatest athletes have almost invariably been sportsmen in every interpretation of this word.

Melvin Patton, for example, had to wait much longer than 9.3 seconds touched on his starting blocks before he took exactly that length of time to set a new world record for the 100 Yards. Four false starts, not one of these involving Patton, immediately preceded Patton's world record sprint.

YOUR OWN TEACHER Archie Richardson makes no generalisations on how tall or heavy an athlete must be to succeed in one event or another. But his tables on the height and weight of famous athletes subtly suggest that no generalisations are possible.

Melvin Walker, Lester Steers, William Stewart and Walter Davis were the first four men in modern athletic history to clear 6 feet 10 inches in the High Jump. Davis is 6 feet 8 inches tall, Walker 6.5, Steers and Stewart both 6.0.

Davis, who cleared the greatest height of all—6 feet 11 inches—propelled all of 210 lbs. over the bar. Steers weighed 194 lbs. when he cleared 6.11. Walker, despite his 6 feet 5 inches of height, weighed only 150 lbs. when clearing 6 feet 10 inches. Stewart, who cleared 6.10½, was only putting 143 lbs. of himself over the bar.

MATTER OF TASTE Archie Richardson's statistics suggest that it is just a matter of taste how much one puts into hop, step or jump or into the length of run-up. Michael Sweeney, one time world record-holder in the High Jump, took a 75-foot run-up. Walter Davis takes 27 feet, Lester Steers was content with 20 feet. In Hongkong, our Champion, Victor Lai, takes less than a dozen feet.

Archie Richardson's "Little Black Book" is, indeed, an amazing little notebook crammed with more information than one could find anywhere else in the world on Champion athletes and their methods. It is published by the Rich-Burn Company of Hollywood, California, at US\$1.10.

27 HAA REGIMENT WIN INTER-BATTERY GALA

The Inter-Battery Swimming competition of the 27 Heavy A.A. Regiment, R.A., held at the Victoria Pool yesterday resulted in a win for 23 Battery with a total of 89½ points. Their nearest rivals were last year's winners, the 6 Battery, with 68 points.

A large crowd watched the excellent swimming offered by the 6 Battery, 23 Battery, 127 Battery, RHQ, and the L.A.D. REME.

Two exhibitions, the tug-of-war and the Fancy Race, were staged by the competitors.

The 100 yards free style resulted in a 60th place for second place, and the referees decided on a re-swim for Stanworth and R. Stanworth.

The 50 yards breast stroke was one of the closest races of the afternoon with L. Couper emerging a little ahead of the others.

At the conclusion Mrs. J. D. Adams presented the prizes.

THE RESULTS
100 yds free style—1. Stanworth (23 Bty); 2. Stanworth (23 Bty); 3. Stanworth (23 Bty); 4. Stanworth (23 Bty); 5. Stanworth (23 Bty); 6. Stanworth (23 Bty); 7. Stanworth (23 Bty); 8. Stanworth (23 Bty); 9. Stanworth (23 Bty); 10. Stanworth (23 Bty); 11. Stanworth (23 Bty); 12. Stanworth (23 Bty); 13. Stanworth (23 Bty); 14. Stanworth (23 Bty); 15. Stanworth (23 Bty); 16. Stanworth (23 Bty); 17. Stanworth (23 Bty); 18. Stanworth (23 Bty); 19. Stanworth (23 Bty); 20. Stanworth (23 Bty); 21. Stanworth (23 Bty); 22. Stanworth (23 Bty); 23. Stanworth (23 Bty); 24. Stanworth (23 Bty); 25. Stanworth (23 Bty); 26. Stanworth (23 Bty); 27. Stanworth (23 Bty); 28. Stanworth (23 Bty); 29. Stanworth (23 Bty); 30. Stanworth (23 Bty); 31. Stanworth (23 Bty); 32. Stanworth (23 Bty); 33. Stanworth (23 Bty); 34. Stanworth (23 Bty); 35. Stanworth (23 Bty); 36. Stanworth (23 Bty); 37. Stanworth (23 Bty); 38. Stanworth (23 Bty); 39. Stanworth (23 Bty); 40. Stanworth (23 Bty); 41. Stanworth (23 Bty); 42. 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YAMASHITA AGAIN BEATS FORD KONNO

Osaka, Aug. 6. Nineteen-year-old Katsuj Yamashita, of Waseda University, again nosed out Olympic Champion Ford Konno of the United States in the 1,500 Metres Free Style with 18 minutes and 42.8 seconds at Oginachi pool in Osaka city last night.

Konno was clocked at 18 minutes and 52.8 seconds. Both Yamashita and Konno's time were considerably slower than at Tokyo last week. Yamashita scored a sensational upset over the Ohio State University star at the All-Japan Swimming Championship with the time of 18 minutes and 27.4 seconds.

Konno's time in Tokyo was 18 minutes and 45.2 seconds. His Helsinki Olympic time was 18 minutes and 30 seconds flat. Coming in third in the 1,500 Metres event was Kiyoshi Aoki of Nippon University with a 19 minute and 5.8 second performance.

Eighteen minutes and 19 seconds is the world record held by Hiroshi Furukoshi, the "Flying Fish of Fujiyama."

Meanwhile the Olympic Backstroke Champion, Yoshi Oyakawa of the United States, bettered his winning time at the All-Japan Swimming Championships in Tokyo by two tenths of a second, won the 100 metres Backstroke at the international invitation swim meet at Oginachi pool last night in 1 minute and 7 seconds flat.

Takuro Ashida of Waseda University finished second in 1 minute and 10 seconds flat. Noboru Kajima, also of Waseda, placed fourth.

Nineteen-year-old Oyakawa took a one stroke lead over the Japanese contestants at the 25-metre mark.

He was two strokes ahead at the 50 metre turn. Ashida and Kajima followed the Hawaiian Nisei.

Oyakawa finished three metres ahead of Ashida. Reuter.

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL SCORES

New York, Aug. 5. Results of Major League baseball matches played in the United States this afternoon were:

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Chicago Cubs 9, New York Giants 6.
Pittsburgh Pirates 6, Cincinnati Reds 4.
Milwaukee Braves 5, Brooklyn Dodgers 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
New York Yankees 6, Detroit Tigers 4.
Boston Red Sox 5, St. Louis Browns 0.—Reuter.

U.S. EASTERN GRASS COURTS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

South Orange, New Jersey, Aug. 5. Two Australians and two Americans today moved into the quarter-final round of the Men's Singles play of the Eastern Grass Courts Tennis Championships.

The top-seeded foreign player, 18-year-old Ken Rosewall of Australia, gained his round with a 6-2, 9-7 win over eighth-seeded Grant Golden of Chicago.

Rosewall's doubles mate, 18-year-old Lewis Hoad, eliminated sixth-seeded Bernard Barten of San Angelo, Texas, 6-4, 7-5.

Gardner Mulloy of Miami, Florida, second-seeded player, was the first American to advance to the quarter-finals by beating the Japanese Davis Cup player, Kano, 7-9, 6-2, 6-3, while Tony Trabert of Cincinnati, seeded No. 3, outplayed Hal Burrows of Charlottesville, 7-5, 6-4, 6-3.

BEST MATCH
The best match of the day was the Hoad-Barten encounter, with the young Australian displaying one of the best services in the game today.

At times Barten had trouble even handling Hoad's second service, which was just as powerful as the first. Only in the second set, when Hoad momentarily let up, was Barten able to make any headway.

The Texan was able to pick up a 4-1 lead, but Hoad soon out of the deadlock down to 5-3. From here on it was Hoad's match as he made points after point on passing placements.

Rosewall encountered a little opposition in the second set from Golden after former Northwestern University star had had a chance to take the set in the 14th game. Golden had set points but Rosewall made the next three points to take the game and then went on to win the match on the service break in the 16th game.

EASY MONEY



The Big Betting Mystery has put the glare of news on those people who dream always of quick cash without work. What kind of a world is it—the world of easy money, the world of Guys and Dolls?—today the background portrait of the race-track fringe—their methods and the legends they live.

By JOHN DEANE POTTER

THIS IS THE BLOWER

WHEN the call from Bath 7510 did not come precisely at twenty to two, 41-year-old George Ladbroke did not worry unduly, although it was the first time he had ever known it happen in his 25 years' experience.

He gazed across at the telephone suddenly going silent in the green and yellow room over a stationer's shop in Poland Street, Soho, with its three clocks and four loudspeakers. He kept a special eye on telephone No. 3, waiting for the bulb beside it to light up.

Every race meeting day, at 20 minutes before the first race, No. 3 always rang with details of the runners, jockeys, and prominent bookmakers on the course. This information was relayed by his firm, the London and Provincial Sporting News Agency, usually known as the Blower—to bookmakers all over the country.

After attempting to call the Bath number for ten minutes, Mr Ladbroke, still neat and untroubled in his brown suit and white collar, sent out a message to bookmakers over the Blower service that they were unable to get in telephone communication with the Bath course.

At twenty past three, the panting voice of the course line operator came over the phone. He had driven in a taxi three miles before he could get a telephone which would reach London. The cable had been cut a mile from the course. And the greatest horse racing mystery for years had broken.

Yet the cable-cutting which shut off the little Soho room from the bookmakers in Britain also opened the door of national interest on the shadowy characters on the fringe of horse racing in Britain. And five minutes' walk from the same room is the Coliseum, where the musical "Guys and Dolls" tells the story of the gamblers and zany gents around Broadway.

DO such "Guys" and "Dolls" exist in Britain? The only difference is instead of bright shirts and suits they often wear the tightest of trousers and the

curliest of bowlers. Some would not know an aitch if it tapped them on the shoulder. Others could be Nicely-Nicely Johnson if he had been to a public school.

Most of them will spend 10 hours a day working hard to avoid work. And among them, from the tacit men to the wealthiest racegoer, is a freemasonry as solid as cement.

But what do you need to be a regular racegoer? Your most precious possession must be a faithless reservoir of colossal bluff.

THE NERVE
as it is known to the racegoers, goes with a very good bowler, a not-too-jauzy Savile-row suit topped off with a fin cigar.

TAKE the man who keeps owing the bookies and so can get nothing on. It does not take him long to get over that small hurdle.

He must be seen walking with well-known jockeys and trainers. They know he has an angle, but he is a good man. So although they do not actively associate with him they allow him to give the impression he is with them. This is to impress his companion. He always has a companion in these circumstances.

He says in a loud voice to the racing notables: "Isn't it awful? I've picked too many hot pots and the bookies have closed my account."

He waves letters on the headed notepaper of well-known bookmakers which read: "Your betting is of such a nature that we cannot entertain it any longer and your account is closed."

Attached to the letters are cheques for £500, £250, and £700, and other fancy sums. How he manages to get the notepaper to write the letters to himself is another symptom of the nerve.

This often-performed pantomime convinces his companion, who, without being prompted, offers to put money on for him. If he wins they split 50-50. If he loses, the big betting man vanishes quicker than the queen in the 3-card trick.

THE DODGE
... needs to be brought into play to strike up an acquaintance with such a victim.

WHILE a race meeting is on the man goes into an hotel lounge looking for people reading the sporting papers. He sits next to one of them and waits for his accomplice to telephone. Soon it comes: "Mr. Gordon Richards on the telephone for Mr. Blank." The man bustles off watched by an interested lounge.

Soon another telephone message comes: "Marcel Boussac from Paris wants to speak to Mr. Blank."



At an address in the centre of Soho...

THIS picture taken at the Blower headquarters, Poland Street, Soho—a place where a camera has hardly been seen before—shows the main operating room.

The Blower has three private lines to every racecourse. There are 9 to 12 tie-line men on the course.

Altogether the Blower has 200 telephone lines and a staff of 40. They back the horses for bookmakers at the prevailing odds on the racecourse. This generally has the effect of shortening the odds.

The Blower pays the bookmaker the starting price odds and pockets the profit. Quite often it works the other way. They may have placed a big commission at 2-1 only to find that the final starting price is 3-1. They then have to bear the loss.

It was the operation of the code that probably returned to Sir Gordon Richards the golden spurs which were stolen from him last month. When Sir Gordon appealed for their return, there is little doubt that certain men were taken aside. They were told if they did not hand final threat. Sir Gordon received his spurs shortly afterwards.

THE CODE
... however, must never be broken. What else you do. Three card sharps unwittingly broke it recently when they took on an elderly professional racegoer.

THEY were in their usual positions, two in one corner of a railway compartment, the third sitting in the opposite corner reading a newspaper. They then took information would be laid with the police. This is the

The man reading the newspaper commented on the highly polished shoes of the victim and pointed out there was a spot of grease on them. As they got into conversation the two men in the opposite corner started a game of rummy. After a time they suggested a four-handed game of solo. The man who was most indignant at this suggestion was the man who had been reading the newspaper. Eventually he was persuaded to take a hand.

For the first few rounds the victim was dealt unbeatable cards. But after a time, the hands of the other three men began to be just a little better than his. He had £200 less in his pocket when he stepped off the train. But then, the code came into operation. The card sharps learned that the man was

THE code does not apply outside the betting brotherhood, however. One man made £60 on a day's racing. This made him so sentimental he decided to send his wife some money. Next day he posted a registered envelope with £50 worth of fivers in it.

That afternoon he lost the remaining £30. Shortly afterwards he booked out of the hotel, much to the surprise of his friends who knew the meeting had two more days to go. He was back next day in time for the racing. He had got home in time to catch the postman when he arrived with the registered letter. He signed for it, kissed his wife, and caught the next train back to the course.

Continued next week. London Express Service.

KEN SMITH Show Talking

Leslie Caron Says She Will Dance For The Films No More

Jump in folks, and help me out. I'm tearing my hair with frustration.

Reason: Vivacious Leslie Caron, the best screen dancer since Ginger Rogers, announced boldly in her fascinating broken English, that she will dance for the films no more.

Says Leslie: "I want to be an actress. A serious actress. Ballet dancing? You dance, you are suddenly feisty, you dance Susan Lake and poof! that is how you have leaved."

How old is Leslie Caron, who talks of "suddenly" being feisty? She is 21!

How many films has she made? Four: two she has danced in quite a bit (An American in Paris and Glory Alley), two she has acted in (The Story of Three Loves and Lili)—which she dances for a few minutes.

Now it's up to you

Only three of her pictures have been seen in London's West End: one of them, Lili, made its debut only recently as Paul Dehn tells you below.

Now, without giving her fair a chance to register their votes she calmly proposes to throw up a brilliant career in favour of a chancy one.

And she's so modest about her dancing she thinks Jeannette is better.

Now it's up to you filmgoers. If you like her better as a dancer she may change her mind. If you prefer her as a serious dramatic actress, she'll dance no more.

But what I want to know is: why can't she try both?

Of course, it's quite in character with this unconventional

girl, who ran away from a film star at 10, cuts and washes her own hair, left a lush hotel in Hollywood for a one-bedroom apartment over a garage, and married secretly.

FLED TO MUM
Gene Kelly saw her first in 1948, when, as a thin, underfed newcomer to the Ballet Des Champs Elysees, she danced her way to acclaim as the Sphinx in the ballet La Reconcite.

As the audience applauded Gene sent round his card to her dressing room, and went backstage.

Leslie read the card, realised who Gene was, and fled shyly home to Mum.

Mr Kelly shrugged an American shrug and went home to the States.

Two years later M.G.M. and Kelly needed a girl for An American in Paris. America yielded no one, so Gene went back to Paris.

This time Leslie did not run away. Instead she made a film test, was put under a one-film contract by telephone, flown to America and given the role.

FOXED THEM
Hollywood and snub-nosed Miss Caron did not understand each other.

The Studio put her in a swank movie-stars' hotel. Miss Caron, with her wardrobe (one woollen dress, two pairs of panties, one brassiere and a cloth suitcase tied with string) moved with Mum to the place over a garage.

At the first rehearsal the studios, expecting a glamour queen, got instead a girl with a pair of patched and aged black tights. The director thought it was a gag—until Miss Caron lined up.

Her hairdo foxed them, too. It resembled a thatched hut.

Gavilan Is Aiming For The Middleweight Title

Welterweight Champion Kid Gavilan is ready to defend his title "against anyone, anywhere where he can get a good gate," but his manager also says he's aiming for the vacant middleweight title.

Gavilan won a unanimous 10-round decision over Ramon Fuentes, a novice from Los Angeles, here on July 15 in Milwaukee's first nationally televised fight. Fuentes said after the fight he thought he would get another bout with Gavilan.

Gavilan is due to fight middleweight Joe Giardello in Philadelphia on August 10, Lopez said. The Cuban Kid's photo said that Gavilan was tentatively scheduled for a Garden fight with an as yet unnamed opponent.

Fuentes headed back to Los Angeles after the fight. He was unharmed except for a slight bruise over the left eye and a re-injury to the middle knuckle of his left hand.

Neither fighter was seriously hurt, and Fuentes went down for a nine-count in the only knock-down of the bout, which came in the 7th round. He was weaving again in the 8th but snapped back to land several telling blows on Gavilan's body before the bell.

ALL THE KNOW-HOW
Although Fuentes tried to carry the attack to Gavilan in the early rounds, the veteran bolo-puncher from Camaguey, Cuba, had too much know-how for the 20-year-old Californian, who has been fighting only two years. Gavilan fought his first amateur bout in Cuba at the age of 12.

Japanese Athletes Do Well At Hanover
Hanover, Aug. 5. Josh Culbreath of the United States won the 110 Metres Hurdles event at an international athletics meeting here tonight, clocking 15 seconds.

Nakajima of Japan was second with a time of 15.5 seconds.

Japanese competitors took the first three places in the long jump. Masaji Tajima won with 6.08 metres, followed by Sonoda with 6.70 metres and Nishimura with 6.58 metres.

Charles Capozzoli of the United States took the 5,000 Metres event in 14 minutes 30.2 seconds.

Olympic Champion Perry O'Brien of the United States won the Shot Put with a throw of 16.07 metres.

The Pole Vault was taken by the Yugoslav, Milan Milakov, with 4.20 metres.—Reuter.

The hairdressing department wrung its hands and gave her the treatment. But one day she walked in wearing a bona-fide haircut—and all the matching shots had to be redone.

Of Hollywood Leslie said: "Life there is fiction—you must not take it too seriously."

STUDIO WENT MAD
But as a dancer she was superb. M.G.M. took up her option and scheduled her for stardom.

They also tried to teach her to behave like a star, and tried to improve her English.

Results were discouraging. Instead she learned to dance "lobop" and to like "ba-anana speels."

Then she shook the studios by getting married.

M.G.M. went mad. They couldn't find out who her husband was. Gossip said she had run away with a jazz musician—an American millionaire.

Both were partly true. She married 23-year-old George Hornei, a one-man-band who plays 13 instruments.

His father invented Spam and made a 7,000,000 dollar fortune.

St. John Ambulance Orders

Order by Commissioner D. W. Macintosh, CMG, OBE, Knight of Grace, Venerable Order of St John of Jerusalem, Commissioner of St John Ambulance Brigade, Hongkong District, No. 32/53. Dated August 6, 1953.

Ambulance Duties—Hongkong—
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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO			
"YCHOOW"	Shanghai	10 a.m.	8th Aug.
"HANYANG"	Bangkok	10 a.m.	9th Aug.
"RZCHUEN"	Singapore, Port Swatow, Penang & Palembang	10 a.m.	10th Aug.
"FOOCHOW"	Djakarta, Semarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	8 a.m.	12th Aug.
"PAKHOT"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m.	12th Aug.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m.	12th Aug.
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	10 a.m.	15th Aug.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m.	10th Aug.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m.	10th Aug.
"FUJIAN"	Singapore, Belawan & Penang	8 a.m.	20th Aug.
"FOYANG"	Bangkok	10 a.m.	24th Aug.
"PETER REED"	Tandjong Munt, Buntang, Serikel & Sibit	8 a.m.	27th Aug.

Sails from Custodian Wharf

ARRIVALS FROM			
"HANYANG"	Kobe	6 p.m.	7th Aug.
"FOOCHOW"	Osaka	8 a.m.	8th Aug.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m.	9th Aug.
"PAKHOT"	Bangkok	10 a.m.	10th Aug.
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	12 a.m.	11th Aug.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m.	14th Aug.
"FUJIAN"	Singapore	21st Aug.	
"FOYANG"	Kobe	23rd Aug.	
"PETER REED"	Sibu	23rd Aug.	

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO			
"CHANGSHA"	Sydney & Melbourne	12th Aug.	
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	18th Aug.	
"TAIPING"	Japan	18th Aug.	
ARRIVALS FROM			
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	14th Aug.	
"TAIPING"	Australia & Manila	15th Aug.	
"SHANGHAI"	Australia, Nauru, Ocean Is. & Manila	30th Aug.	

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said.

		Loads	Sails
"CYCLOPS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Aug.	14th Aug.
"AUTOLYCUS"	Liverpool & Dublin	23rd Aug.	24th Aug.
"LAOMEDON"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg		
		24th Aug.	25th Aug.
"PERSEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Sept.	6th Sept.
"CLYTONEUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Sept.	14th Sept.
Scheduled Sailings from Europe			
	Sails	Sails	Arrives
	Liverpool	Rotterdam	Hong Kong
S. "LAOMEDON"	Sailed	—	8th Aug.
G. "PERSEUS"	do	Sailed	13th Aug.
S. "CLYTONEUS"	do	—	23rd Aug.
G. "ASTYANAX"	do	—	20th Aug.
S. "AENEAS"	1st Aug.	—	6th Sept.
G. "PYRRIUS"	7th Aug.	13th Aug.	13th Sept.
S. "ASCANIUS"	18th Aug.	—	22nd Sept.
G. "AGAPENOR"	24th Aug.	—	28th Sept.
G. Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool. S. Loading Swansea, before Liverpool.			

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Woodworking Machinery.
ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT CO., LTD.
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Sheaffer's
"SNORKEL"

JOHN CLARKE'S
CASEBOOK

Papers In
The Case

THEY were married, and the wife took possession of the ungainly document that proved it. She took home her marriage "lines" and put the precious paper in the safest place the house afforded, treasuring it as though it were a charm with power to ward off all future evil.

So things seemed at the time of the marriage and for some time afterwards—husband and wife, bound together, unassailable. They were happy days, but they did not last for many years.

Things began to go wrong. Minor irritations sprouted into major arguments, threats flew all day about the home, and arguments became the coinage of all conversations between husband and wife.

She now thought of her marriage certificate as a piece of paper that was a judgment condemning her to a lifetime of misery. One day, she took it from its safe place to a magistrate's court, where she stated her grievances.

THE PARTING

PATIENTLY, both sides of the case were heard, investigations were made, encouragement and advice lavished on the couple. But one day the wife left the court clutching another document that endorsed her legal separation from her husband, and this she now treasured as she once had the other.

The husband was bound over to keep out of his wife's way and out of her sight.

What the causes of the break-up were, and what the husband had done to earn such a blinding over, were facts not brought to light the next time the husband came to court. He was brought there on another matter.

THE REBUFF

THEY showed him into the dock at Bow Street, a slim, unhappy-looking man of 38 named Richard, who murmured "guilty" when it was put to him that he had attempted to commit suicide by taking an overdose of tablets in Piccadilly Circus.

An inspector went into the witness-box and said to the chief magistrate, Sir Laurence Dunne: "A week ago this man was taken from a tube train at Piccadilly Circus station unconscious, and on him there was found a bottle of tablets, with only one tablet left in it."

"On the following day, when he had recovered consciousness, he was interviewed, and he said: 'My wife and two boys turned on me. I tried to see her yesterday. She wouldn't see me. I love her.'"

THE LETTER

THE inspector continued: "This man has been seen by a psychiatrist, sir, who says there is nothing wrong with his mental state. On him when he was found, sir, he had this letter—it is his wife's."

The inspector handed Sir Laurence a crumpled sheet of paper torn from an exercise book, jagged at the edges.

Even from a distance you could see the writing in this, the third document in the case, was cumbersome as a child's. Two or three sprawling words filled a line, and the ink of a ball-point pen had evidently tried up before Richard's desperation had, for the message was finished in pencil.

Sir Laurence glanced through the paper's contents. The inspector said: "This man's wife refused to have anything to do with him."

LAST HOPE

RICHARD closed his eyes, and slowly lowered his head. The chief magistrate ordered him to be reminded for the doctors to look at him and said: "We may be able to help you in some way. Be frank with the probation officer; in return, possibly we can help you."

Richard was helped out of the dock. The letter was folded up. I wondered if it would ever reach Richard's wife, and whether, if it did, it might work such a change in her that one day she would treasure that piece of paper too as marking the end of a time of misery.

OUR AUSTRALIAN NEWSLETTER

Tax Assessors
Threaten To
Go On Strike

FROM H. KING WOOD

Sydney, Aug. 4.
One of the strangest strike threats of the week came from—of all places—the Taxation Department.

Key officers, Tax Assessors—the men who say how much you owe—threatened a regulation strike because they objected to an internal quiz by the Taxation Commission's own staff.

In the best traditions of the coal field militants, they said that unless the quiz was called off they would hold up the tax assessments of over a million New South Wales taxpayers by querying every claim made in returns.

As much news as possible of the row is being suppressed inside the Department, but it is known that two men have already been sacked as a result of the quiz. Others have been ordered to return part of tax refunds.

It is understood that the row started when the Commission investigators began asking questions about rather extravagant claims made on the tax return of a departmental member. The man is said to have had his return assessed without submitting it in the ordinary way and getting a fast refund of £150.

After an inquiry by the Refunds Branch, the man who made the return and the assessor—the man who allowed the claim—were sacked.

That stirred up the ants' nest and an inquiry was held into returns made by every branch. A number of many officers were queried and these people objected to being paraded. These officers said after apparently satisfying senior officers that all was in order, they found later that their medical men and bank managers had been quizzed.

And so the still threat. Most people are talking about chickens coming home to roost, and even if some assessments are held up, they are pleased that the department has taken this stand.

SHEEP-RAISING VENTURE

A Melbourne woman, Mrs. Peter Sawyer, plans to run 8,000 sheep on a New Hebrides island. Mrs. Sawyer has bought 11,500 acres on Erromanga Island, 70 miles south of Vila, main port of New Hebrides. Two hundred ewes left Newcastle this week for her property.

Mrs. Sawyer's manager, Mr. Ossie Fowler, said sheep raising on the island was not new. For 50 years wool from Erromanga had been sold on the Sydney market, he said, but the island flock was now down to 400 and wanted building up again.

Mr. Fowler said he intended to shear the sheep twice a year. In 12 months they would grow wool nearly eight inches long—about twice as long as the average Australian sheep.

His main transport problem: How to unload the 200 ewes when the island is reached. Erromanga has no wharf facilities.

RADIO FOR COWS

Even cows like music while they work, apparently, and a herd of milkers in the New South Wales dairying district of Dungog, go for the high brow stuff. The owner of the herd reported that a day's milk production dropped five gallons when the cowshed radio broke down.

Keith Priestley, 18, who helps his father run the Timbly Agribro stud, is a music lover. Every day at 7.15 he tunes the cowshed radio to the Morning Melody session.

"Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony" and "Grieg's A Minor Piano Concerto" get a great response from our 42 milkers," said Keith.

His father said he installed the radio nearly two years ago mainly for the enjoyment of the cows.

"But after a while we found the cows responded better and were easier to handle," he said. "When calves are being weaned the effect of the musical treatment is very noticeable. The cows don't mind leaving the calves."

"We have noticed the difference in milk production since the radio broke down."

WHITE KOALAS

Sir Edward Hulse, head of Sydney's famous zoo, has announced that he has bred a strain of "princess" pure white koalas—active bears.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Why must all the leading men be so young, Clara? I can remember when they used to be our age!"

Man Accused Of
Robbery With
Aggravation

A 31-year-old unemployed, Ho Chiu-kwong, was arraigned before Mr Justice C. W. Reece, Puisne Judge, and a Jury of six men and one woman at the Criminal Sessions this morning on a charge of robbery with aggravation, in connection with an armed robbery at the Tam Lau Kee Watch Shop, 80 Johnston Road, ground floor, on April 3.

The accused was alleged to have been one of two men who held up the shop and made off with 44 wrist watches.

Mr Simon Li, Crown Counsel, is prosecuting, assisted by Det. Sub-Inspector W. B. Scragg. He is not legally represented.

Giving the facts according to the Crown, Mr Li said the evidence was straightforward. Au Tim, a folk of the watch shop, would testify that at about 10 p.m. on the evening of April 3, two men entered the shop. One of them held a gun, with which he threatened the staff, while the other man grabbed the watches.

On May 16, acting on information, the accused was arrested near Des Voeux Road West. Inspector Scragg then went to be a hut in Shaikwan, where the accused lived. There a pawn ticket was found inside a bag in the accused's room. This pawn ticket, a wrist watch was recovered from a pawnshop. This watch was identified by one of the shop folk as being one of the watches stolen on the evening in question.

Saying that it was the Crown's case that the accused was one of the two persons who took part in the robbery, Crown Counsel stressed to the Jury that it was up to the Prosecution to prove their case beyond reasonable doubt.

Mr Li added that it was admitted that the shop folk were not able to identify the accused. However, he made certain statements to the Police when he was charged after his arrest.

JUDGE'S QUESTIONS
Au Tim, the shop folk, then gave corroborative evidence on the events on the evening in question. He identified the watch produced by the Prosecution as one of the watches taken from the shop. Witness said he recognised the particular kind of strap on the watch.

His Lordship asked witness as to what was so peculiar about the strap on the watch, that he could recognise it. He asked further if there was no other wrist watch in Hongkong at the moment with that particular sort of strap.

Witness replied that he had bought these kind of straps from a pedlar to suit only Wyley watches—the watch in question being Wyley watch.

His Lordship remarked that the said pedlar might have sold such straps to other watch shops. He added that just because a watch had been shown to him in connection with the robbery of watches from his shop, the witness was just saying that the watch belonged to the shop.

"It is not identification, it is merely surmise," His Lordship stated.

Further questioned, witness said that before Wyley watches for sale in the shop, immediately after one of these was found to be missing.

ASKS FOR HER
BROTHER TO BE
SENT TO PRISON

"Then He Will Learn His Lesson"

The story of the early life and upbringing of a self-confessed thief and forger was told to Judge A. D. Blair-Kerr at Victoria District Court this morning, when the sister of Raymond John Love Spencer, aged 23, of no fixed abode, charged with four counts involving larceny, fraud and forgery, pleaded for her brother.

She told how defendant, who had four aliases, was always spoilt by his mother, and how she had often forecast that he would end up in gaol. She ended by asking that he be sent to prison—"for then he will learn his lesson, and when he comes out will be able to earn his living properly."

The defendant was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

He pleaded guilty to larceny of a typewriter on March 12 of this year; larceny of two typewriters on March 17; obtaining goods (a wrist watch) by false pretences on April 20; and obtaining goods (seven watches) on a forged document on May 12. He also asked for two other offences to be taken into consideration.

The Prosecution alleged that on February 20 at 11 a.m. accused went to the Cheung Kam-Chu Typewriter Company in Fa Yuen street and loaned a typewriter for \$22 a month. About March 9, he returned to the shop and exchanged the typewriter for a more up-to-date model at \$20 a month. He paid the difference of \$4.

On March 25 the complainant made enquiries as to his whereabouts in order to collect another month's rent, but accused could not be found. The value of the typewriter was \$150, and police enquiries subsequently revealed that he had pawned it for that sum. It was recovered by Police on March 20.

NOT TO BE FOUND

In connection with the second offence accused went to the Hongkong Typewriter Exchange in D'Agulair Street on March 17, where he hired two typewriters at \$25 each. These were delivered to an address at 15 Queen's Road East, but a month later when an employee of the Typewriter firm went to collect extra money accused was not to be found. Subsequent police enquiries showed he had pawned both typewriters on March 17 for \$600.

The third offence took place on April 20 when accused went to Shing Shun Company at 27 Nathan Road where he bargained for a wristwatch. He eventually paid with a cheque drawn on the Belgian Bank for \$980 on the account of one Robert Ngai. This was accepted when he showed a business card in that name and he took away the watch, which he pawned the same day for \$650. The cheque was returned marked "insufficient funds."

The fourth offence took place on May 9 when accused went to Lieberman Waechli and Co. King's Buildings, and paid by cheque \$4,800 for seven Rolex watches, which he sold were for resale on ships.

The two offences taken into consideration concerned the Wai Kee Jade and Curio Company in Pedder Street, from where defendant "bought" goods which he subsequently pawned for \$170; and three yards of cloth for which he paid \$350 by cheque and actually received \$145 in change.

In his defence, accused, who had three previous convictions, said that as a result of these convictions he had been unable to find employment. He had worked for nearly a year as a waiter at Stanley Prison but had been dismissed when his record was discovered. He had had other employment but been dismissed for the same reason.

MURDER CHARGE

Witness Weeps When Giving Evidence

Further evidence was heard this morning in the committal case against 18-year-old Cheung Kam-kwong, charged with murder, before Mr Poon Yan-hoi at Central Magistracy.

Cheung, who lives in a stone house in Ngau Pul Young Village, Shaikwan, is alleged to have stabbed another young man, Cheung Hui-lam, with two triangular files on May 9. The victim of the attack died in hospital on July 4.

Det. Sub-Ins. T. Chalmers is conducting the case for the Prosecution.

The first witness this morning was Dr T.C. Pang, Police Surgeon, who testified that on May 10 he received from a Chinese detective, a parcel containing two triangular files. The first one had a blade of slightly over one inch in length, the second file had a blade of 3 1/4 inches.

Both files, when examined, revealed the presence of human blood, which, however, was insufficient to define the type of blood.

WITNESS WEEPS

The next witness was Yeung Kwok-lai, the step-mother of Cheung Hui-lam, who told the Court, between fits of untrained weeping, that at 12 noon on July 4, he identified the body of her "step-son" in the Hongkong Public Mortuary.

On being shown a photograph of the deceased, the witness burst into tears and was not able to speak any more.

Tang Yiu, step-mother of the accused, testified that at 5 p.m. on May 9 she saw Cheung Kam-kwong leave their house in Ngau Pul Young Village. Shortly afterwards the accused returned and after finding two files on the floor, ran out again.

Witness said that she examined the files and found that they were blood-stained. She realised then that there was something wrong, and told her husband's first wife to find out what had happened.

Leung Siu-ying, step-mother of the accused and first wife of the accused's father, told the Court that after the previous witness had told her about the files, she went out of the house to look for the accused. She failed to find him, but saw her husband and told him about the matter.

Witness said that she saw a crowd on the pathway some distance away from the house, and on going over, saw the deceased lying on the ground with his clothes covered with blood.

Hearing is continuing.

Ice House St
Traffic

In order to reduce congestion caused by pedestrian and vehicular traffic at the junction of Ice House Street and Des Voeux Road Central, the Traffic Branch of the Hongkong Police announces that, with effect from today, vehicular traffic will only be permitted to enter Ice House Street between Chater Road and Des Voeux Road Central from Chater Road, and vehicles leaving that section of Ice House Street will only be permitted to turn left into Des Voeux Road Central.

Mail
Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for registered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere, which are also available, are shown by enquiry at the local office.

Latest times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown, and parcels left for forwarding parcels can be accepted by enquiry at any post office.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6

Philippines, North Borneo, 6 p.m.
Ceylon, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain and Europe, 5 p.m. C.F.A. ROAD.
Formosa, Okinawa, 6 p.m. S.K.A./N.W.A.

By Surface

Macao, 9 a.m.; 6 p.m., as Lee Hong/Tak
Tahiti, 3 p.m.
North Borneo, 3 p.m. as New South.

By Air

Stam, Burma, 9 a.m., via TAC.
Indo-China, France, French Indo-China, West Africa, U.S.A., Canada, p.m., C.A.T./C.F.A./A.
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What's Her Line? Solution
BOTANIST
London Express Solvite

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